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LESSONS FROM LOCAL HISTORY.

For the Continental Congress, February 23d, 1893, by Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, representing the Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, New York.

The experience of Wiltwyck Chapter shows that traditions flowing down through generations, letters and papers that have lain long in quaint chest or secretary and unfamiliar archives of the State, furnish incidents closely connected with problems now engaging public attention. It is our duty to rescue such facts from the fast-fading past and bring them to bear upon the present needs and future safety of the nation; for nothing affecting the world's progress is merely local; any such event is part of the great whole, as the smallest rill belongs to the surging sea.

The story of the birth-place of our Chapter runs back nearly three hundred years—to 1610, when a trading post was established here; in 1614 a fort was built; 1652 brought the first permanent settlers, chiefly Hollanders, who were cordially welcomed by the Indians, from whom, as was the inviolable practice of the Dutch, they purchased their lands, and among whom they lived for some years, without molestation. The site of the village was a gift from the Indians in 1658, and received from Governor Stuyvesant the name Wiltwyck—"Wild Man's Town"—in recognition of that fact. Later it was called Esopus, and became Kingston during the English rule.

It is recorded in official documents that in the spring of 1658, a party of settlers were at the "Tennis-Court," some

Indians looking on and sharing the interest of the game. In the background the Catskills looked down; near by, the Hudson rolled calmly along, as to-day. Thomas Chambers, the first English settler (who, by the way, had received from the red men a gift of a thousand acres of lowland), found under a tree an "ancre" of brandy. This brandy was the cause of the first serious trouble between the colonists and Indians. The latter, says the letter of Chambers, "became madly intoxicated, and about dusk they fired at and killed Herman Jacobsen, who was standing on the yacht of Jacop Adrijansen, so that the people were compelled to fly."

When Governor Stuyvesant called a conference of Indians to investigate the matter, fifty warriors met him, and one of the chiefs answered with dignity: "The Shawanakins sold our children drink, and they were thus the cause of the Indians being made crazy, which was the cause of all the mischief"—a response like that of a Raritan chief, who under similar circumstances had burst forth indignantly: "It is your own fault! Why do you sell brandy to our young men? It makes them crazy!"

Less than three weeks previous to this trouble in "The Esopus," as the whole region was then called, one of its residents had written earnestly to the Governor, protesting against the sale at Fort Orange of liquor to the Indians and saying: "No good can come to it, but it must tend to the ruin of the whole country." Had such warning been heeded, some of the most shameful pages in our history had never been written in blood and fire. The hostilities begun on that spring day of 1658, culminated in 1663 in a fearful massacre and burning of both Wiltwyck and the adjacent village, Hurley.

These incidents, repeated in pathetic strains from central New York, Michigan—everywhere along our advancing frontiers—cry out from the remote past, pleading for at least honorable legislation in regard to the wronged race who are the original owners of the soil, and for the enforcement of existing laws relating to the sale of intoxicants.

The Dutch colonists of what is now Kingston, on the Hudson, brought with them, there as elsewhere, the Bible, church and school. When only sixty or seventy in number, they

supported a "voorleezer," or lay-reader, to conduct public worship and be a "comforter of the sick."

In 1656 a church was organized which gathered into its fold with its Dutch founders, the Huguenots, who soon formed a considerable portion of the settlement, an occasional Englishman, Norwegian, Swede or German and eventually the African slaves. Later, the Irish Catholic also found a spiritual home in the old Dutch Church. Such fellowship is a suggestive contrast to the sectarianism of the present. For fully a century and a half this was the only church in the town, and it is still a strong center of Christian influence. The generations whose dust lie beneath and around it were men and women whose courage to do and bear sprang from trust in God. Patriotism was a natural growth in such soil.

The first heart-beat of a national life was felt when, in 1680, Kingston sent a respectful request to the English Governor for the privilege of electing its own local officers. To the amazement of the petitioners, they found themselves fined as rioters! When the war for independence began, there was nowhere more general enthusiasm for the cause of freedom than in the town where the language and customs were still those of Holland, and the pastors of the church came from the Mother Country.

The "Dominie" and "Consistory" stimulated popular feeling and received from General Washington a cordial letter, which now hangs framed, in the vestibule of the church. This was read at a Washington's birthday celebration, planned by our Chapter. One young hero, whose portrait in his continental uniform hangs in the home of his descendants, above the certificate of his membership in the Cincinnati Society, equipped his company at his own expense, before leading them to the seat of war. His betrothed bride prayed and suffered until peace was proclaimed.

Kingston being the capital of the new State of New York, it was there that Governor Clinton was inaugurated by the sheriff of the county, who, for the first time said, "God save the People," instead of "God save the King." There, too, the constitution of the State was framed, and its first senate held in September, 1777, in a building now generally known as the

Old Senate House. A month later, when the village was left defenceless, its able bodied men being in the Continental Army and only a small band of militia within reach, English troops burned the rebel town, every house but one being left a ruin. That one was saved, it is said, by the fidelity of a negro slave ; indeed, the colored people in that time of distress, were generally true to the interests of their employers, and Kingston owes them a debt of gratitude that should still be repaid to the freed-men of to-day.

The heroism of those awful days is beyond what can be told in any brief paper. The wife and family of Christopher Tappen left their own valuable papers to perish in the general conflagration in order to save those of the State ; for the women of Ulster county were as loyal and enduring as the brave men who, for liberty's sake, had left them almost defenceless.

In the Van Keuren homestead, now standing as rebuilt on its ruins, a child was born in the cellar, while above the young mother's head hostile feet were trampling, flames of vengeance raging, stone walls and heavy beams crashing down.

On Sunday, the sixteenth of last October, at the request of our Chapter, mention was made in the city pulpits of the burning of Kingston by the British on that date, 1777, and the various congregations sang the national hymn. On the following day the members of our Chapter made a pilgrimage to the village of Hurley, following the route taken one hundred and sixteen years before, by the homeless patriot women who fled there for refuge from the foe, while the smoke of their burning dwellings darkened the autumn sky. We shared the hospitality of one of the quaint Hurley houses that had sheltered our ancestors in their time of peril. We wore the insignia of membership in this society. They, "cast down but not destroyed," carried in heart and life all that our decorations signify. To them life had a high purpose, sustained by a faith in God and a divinely ordered future for the nation then being formed. Into that future we have entered. If we lay to heart the monitions of history, we may continue to prosper in this fair land of promise. Neglectful of these, we, like the nations of old, shall lose our birthright. Already there is danger lest in the ceaseless rush of events, the flood-tides of

immigration, the ground-swell of discontent, the memory of our heroic past with its principles and beliefs should be swept away.

The mass of mankind in our day, live in and for the present. It is, therefore, our duty and privilege, looking both backward and forward, to re-discover the America that has been the ideal and hope of the centuries. Especially is it our business to inform ourselves of the great facts of the epoch that gives our society its name, and then, like the Maid of Orleans, raise the standard of a nation. Only as we do this, not with sectional feeling or personal pride of lineage, but in reverent dependence upon God, can we be worthy Daughters of the American Revolution.



TWO CONNECTICUT PATRIOTS.

BY SARAH RICHARDS BUTLER WOODWARD,

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

"In treasuring up the memorials of the fathers we best manifest our regard for posterity."

In the cemetery near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on the banks of the beautiful river Susquehanna, lie the remains of Colonel Zebulon Butler and Captain Samuel Richards, two officers of the American Revolution. Both were born in Connecticut, both were officers of Colonel Wylly's regiment, the third of the Connecticut line. They served in Parson's First Brigade under General Putnam, along the Hudson, until January, 1778, when the brigade took post at West Point, and later began the construction of permanent work there. Both were members of the Society of the Cincinnati, Zebulon Butler's name being second on the original list of the Connecticut Society. Both were retired at the close of the war, one settling in Farmington, Connecticut, the other returning to the Wyoming Valley, so dear to him from the hardships endured and the struggles for possession. A grandson of one married the only daughter of the other, and thus it came about that both died in the same place, were buried from the same homestead, and peacefully repose side by side, surrounded by the graves of their wives and children. Living, as I have, all my life on the old homestead lot of my paternal grandfather in Wilkes-Barre, and having in my possession his memorandum book, with memoranda of places and events in his own handwriting, and also the original diary of my maternal grandfather, with incidents of which he was eye witness, I can give some facts that will be of interest to those members of our Society who claim descent from the same ancestor.

Colonel Zebulon Butler was born in Lyme, Connecticut, January 23, 1731, son of John and grandson of Lieutenant Wil-

liam Butler, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. I have no account of his boyhood or life until he received his commission in 1758 as Ensign of the Eleventh Company of the Connecticut regiment in the old French war. He served on the frontier of Canada at Fort Edward, Lake George, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, August 20, 1761, as Captain. I find these facts in an old diary. On December 23, 1760, Captain Butler was married to Anne Lord, of Lyme, Connecticut, granddaughter of Lieutenant Richard Lord and Elizabeth Hyde. I have the certificate of their marriage in the pocket of the old book. Lord Butler, their oldest child, was my grandfather; a daughter, Hannah, married Rosewell Welles, of Glastenbury, Connecticut, and came with him to live in the Valley of Wyoming. Anne Lord died in 1773.

In June, 1762, Captain Butler sailed with his company to reinforce the British, then besieging Havana, and on the twentieth of July the vessel in which he sailed was shipwrecked on a reef of rocks in the Island of Cuba. They escaped to the shore, where they remained nine days, and were then taken on board of a man-of-war. They arrived and anchored with the rest of the fleet on the ninth of August, and the next day landed and encamped. Captain Butler shared in the dangers of the siege, as well as in the honor and profits of the surrender, which took place shortly after the arrival of reinforcements. On October 21, 1762, he sailed out of the harbor of Havana on his return, on board of the "Royal Duke" transport. On the seventh of November the ship sprang a leak, and it was only by the greatest exertion for three days that she could be kept afloat until the men were transferred to other ships. Butler arrived in New York on December 21, 1762. The following entry is from his old book: "Havanna, October 1762, sailed on board the Royal Duke." (I find several entries of prize-money paid to his soldiers on their return home.) Peace being concluded with France, the Provincial troops were disbanded.

The emigration of Captain Butler to Wyoming with a company of forty people from Connecticut, in the spring of 1769, and subsequent events in which he bore a conspicuous part up to the Revolutionary War, have been so fully narrated by

Charles Miner in his history of Wyoming, that I shall not allude to the hardships and sufferings endured by those brave pioneers. The Indians had possession of Wyoming, but they were not as hostile as the Pennamites, as the latter were determined the Connecticut people should not gain possession of this fertile valley, and for many years there was a continual warfare. Forts were built and companies formed to defend themselves from the depredations of men who should have been friends instead of foes. Many murders were committed. My grandmother's only brother, Chester Pierce, was shot dead by a Pennamite, while working in the fields. Colonel Butler was seized and carried off in chains, and lodged in jail in Easton, Pennsylvania.

The history of this unnatural and interesting warfare has also been written of by historians, and I will not repeat it. After emigrating to the Wyoming Valley, he met and married Lydia Johnson, a daughter of the Rev. Jacob Johnson, the first minister of the settlers. A second son was born to him, named for his father, Zebulon. Colonel Butler was sent four times as member to the Connecticut General Assembly from Westmoreland, the first time on April 17, 1774, and last in October, 1776. This territory was part of Litchfield county.

Soon after the contest with Great Britain commenced, Captain Butler received the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Regiment of the Connecticut line of the army, and in September, 1778, he was appointed full Colonel of the Second Regiment. The following dates show his actual service in the Revolutionary War: 1775, Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Militia Regiment; 1777, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Third Connecticut line; 1778, Colonel in the Second Connecticut line; 1778 and 1779, commanded post at Wyoming; Colonel in the Fourth Regiment of the Connecticut line in the new formation for the years 1781 to 1783; Colonel of the First Regiment Connecticut line, formation of January to June, 1783; camped in West Point during that time; retired at the disbandment of the army, June 1783.

I find in grandfather Richards' diary, mention of a call from Colonel Butler, accompanied by his son Lord, who was visiting his father in camp, "a tall, fine-looking lad." This was in

February of 1777, at West Point. A description I will extract from Captain Richards' diary, later in this article, gives a glimpse of their military life. In June, 1778, the Connecticut troops were ordered to New Jersey, and in that month Colonel Butler to Westmoreland, as it was then called. He found the people greatly excited over the reports of the Indians threatening to molest them. The people fled to the forts for protection. They requested Colonel Butler to remain and take command in case the Indians made an attack. He did so, and on the third day of July, hearing the Indians and Tories were coming down the river, prepared to attack them. He led the little band out to meet them, protesting that it was better to remain in the fort and act on the defensive; but the men could not be restrained, and he put himself at the head of the garri-son and brought on the battle. We all know the result of that tragic event, so often told in song and story. The morning of the fourth, the day after the battle, being advised by Colonel Nathan Denison to fly for his life, his command being all scattered and slain, and he himself recognized as an officer in the Continental Army, he at once joined a party of refugees, one of whom writes as follows: "Colonel Butler joined us and cheered up our drooping spirits, telling us he would lead us to Fort Allen on the Lehigh, near the Water Gap. We were mostly women and children, driving our cows and having one horse in our party. We lived on milk and a little salt pork, and for five days scoured the dense forest before arriving at the fort. Colonel Butler stayed by us, keeping up our courage by his presence, and telling us we would soon be out of all danger." (James A. Gordon, whose mother was one of the women of this party, furnished me with this account.) After escorting the refugees to Fort Allen, he rejoined his regiment.

His third wife was Miss Phoebe Haight, sister of Captain Haight, of Revolutionary fame, of Peekskill. He returned to Wyoming, and at once engaged in civil affairs, being appointed Lieutenant of the county of Litchfield, afterwards called Luzerne, until that office was abolished, and holding several other important offices. Three children were born of this marriage, two daughters and another son, named Steuben

by request of Baron Steuben, who, during his sojourn in this country, was a friend of Colonel Butler. Colonel Butler received several personal letters from General Washington, members of the family having them in their possession. His whole life having been given to the service of his country, he died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, July 28, 1795, honored and beloved as a true patriot.

Captain Samuel Richards enlisted as Ensign in Captain Hooker's company in his twenty-first year, and marched from Farmington, Connecticut, May, 1775, to Boston, which was at that time completely shut up by the British. They were encamped in Roxbury under Colonel Wyllys. His was one of the second detachments that occupied Dorchester Point in March, 1776. The troops were then marched into Boston, Ensign Richards being selected to carry the flag at the head of the column. Captain Richards describes in his journal the joy of the inhabitants of the city after the British had evacuated and gone on board their ships. How the flag was saluted! How the people ran out in the streets shouting for joy! On August 22, 1776, they were sent to New York, and were engaged in the battle near Flatbush. He describes the engagements at Kips Bay, Kingsbridge, Harlem Heights, Fort Washington, Bound Brook, Scotch Plains and Fort Montgomery. In 1777 his regiment was ordered to West Point to assist in building forts, and to make it a military post. While on duty there he witnessed the execution of Major André. I will now give a verbatim extract from the diary :

"The first Connecticut Brigade remained in the middle department, and built huts in the Highlands. Those troops of the middle department under the command of General Putnam, went on to West Point and began to collect materials to fortify it. Kosciuszko was Engineer. Our Regiment continued there until June following. Colonel Butler was Lieutenant-Colonel in Wyllys's Regiment, and the rest of the first Connecticut Brigade were kept in the middle department principally during the rest of the year.

"February, 1778. We had just built huts for our Winter cantonment near Peekskill, and made ourselves what we called comfortable, when our Regiment was ordered to remove on and

occupy West Point, Government viewing it absolutely necessary to have a strong post established on the Hudson, to serve as a barrier against the enemy's cutting off communication between the Northern and Southern States. This was in the month of February; the winter was very severe, the ice in the river so thick our men could cross on it. Coming on to the small plain surrounded by high mountains, we found it covered with a growth of yellow pines ten or fifteen feet high, nothing to be seen but snow and trees—no house or improvements. We went to work with the snow, waist high, lopping down the tops of the scrub pines, treading down the snow, spread our blankets, and lodged in that condition the first and second nights. Had we not been hardened by two years previous severe service, we should have thought it difficult to endure this. The pines not being large enough for logs to make huts, we were under the necessity of making temporary covers of those scanty materials until we could draw logs from the edge of the mountain and procure the luxury of log huts. In two or three weeks we had erected our huts, and a French engineer by the name of La Radier arriving, and the snow being removed for site of a Fort, the works were traced out, and parties sent out every fine day up the river to cut timber and drag it onto the ice, to be ready to float down to the Point when the river should be clear of ice. This service was very fatiguing to the men, but as they had a cabin to lodge in at night, and provisions served out with tolerable regularity, they thought themselves comparatively happy, though their work was incessant and the weather severe. As spring approached, we set to work to collect the rough stones which we found on the ground to use in erecting the fortifications. Two other regiments coming on and Brigadier-General Parsons arriving, our brigade was formed and a regular routine of duty established. La Radier was very assiduous in planning and laying out the Fort, and as soon as the frost was out we broke ground under his direction. The exposure was too much for him, and he took a severe cold which ended in consumption and he died the midsummer following. On leaving he was succeeded by the well known engineer Kosciusko. I quartered a long time with him in the same log hut, and found him a

delightful companion—manners dignified but gentle; he was very ready in mathematics. Our family now consisted of General Parsons, Dr. Dwight, Kosciusko and myself, with the servants. As spring advanced, orders were communicated to us every day to press on the work. We soon began to erect Fort Putnam, far up the mountain. We found plenty of rattlesnakes which the men soon despatched."

"May, 1776. General Gates came on and took command with his aide-de-camp Major Armstrong, who afterwards wrote the famous Newburgh letters which came so near causing much trouble. Some pieces of fine brass artillery which had been captured with Burgoyne's army were brought here and engraved with the date of their capture. Baron Steuben, having arrived in the country to introduce in our army the Prussian discipline, a French officer was sent from him to the Point, and two hundred men were selected to pass through the exercises as a model. I had the command, and two days in the week we used to go through the exercises. This was a pleasant part of duty, like the sunshine after a severe storm. The men were employed under the direction of an engineer in completing the fortifications, which had now arrived at a point somewhat respectable. Beside the main work which took the name of Fort Clinton, we had erected several redoubts furnished with cannon, to resist and annoy the enemy should they approach. Thus the time passed until the twenty-ninth of June, the day after the battle of Monmouth." (Colonel Butler was in this engagement.)

"July, 1778. General Gates arriving at White Plains, a regular encampment was formed, numbering 6,000 troops. There I first saw General La Fayette. His person and manners were prepossessing. At parading the guards in the morning, and their moving off for their several stations, he was generally present and became a great favorite in the army. The news of the treaty between France and the United States having arrived and been published, much raised our spirits. In August, 1778, General La Fayette was detached with a body consisting of 1,500 men, of which I was one, to be posted in New Jersey. We had no fixed station, but moved about lopping down the bushes for a cover at night, watching the movements of the enemy to prevent a surprise and prevent their plunder-

ing. One afternoon General La Fayette invited some half a dozen of us into his bush hut to spend a social hour with him, on account of the news of the birth of a Dauphin, son of the King of France. We enjoyed such an hour of relaxation with great zest, as the occurrence was so rare. A few days afterwards a detachment of 400 men was selected for service under command of General Parsons.

"In the year 1780, being midsummer, the army being pretty much together, a selection of 2,500 men who were judged fit to make the best appearance were selected and prepared for reviewing on a plain. A temporary stage was raised with seats to accommodate spectators, on which was seated General Washington and other officers, the French Minister Luzerne, Spanish Minister Don Juan, and a large number of distinguished people from the adjacent parts. Baron Steuben conducted and ordered the review. The exercises commenced with skirmishes in the adjoining woods, as if scouts had fallen in with each other and were returning. After they had joined the main body the evolutions were commenced, each one preceded by discharge of cannon. The weather was fine and no accident happening, the day passed off brilliantly. Don Juan died soon after of a fever, and his funeral seemed very grand to me, accustomed to the simple rites of Puritan New England. The body was dressed in full regimentals with profusion of gold trappings, sword by his side, and minute guns and cannons fired at intervals between the reading of the service."

Captain Richards, after the troops had disbanded, settled in Farmington, Connecticut, and for many years was postmaster and deacon in the Congregational Church; married Sarah Welles, of Glostenbury, whose mother was Catharine Saltonstall, daughter of Roswell Saltonstall, and Mary Haynes, descendant of Governor John Haynes, of Massachusetts, and Mabel Harlakenden. They had one son, Dr. John Richards, Chaplain for many years of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, and one daughter, Cornelia, who married John Lord Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, at whose home Samuel Richards died in his eighty-year. Captain Richards says after writing these recollections of the war: "If similar circumstances should arise, I say to my son and grandsons, go and do likewise."

SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS, OCTOBER 19, 1781.

BY ANNA PLATT.

My grandmother, Helen Livingston, was a little girl in New York when news of the surrender was first announced by watchmen at midnight—" *Past 12 o'clock and Cornwallis is taken !*"

This was the cry at midnight hour
That roused the sleeping city,
And echoes down the rolling years
To this Centennial ditty.
No telegram or lightning train,
The stirring message bore,
No cable sent it o'er the main
Or flashed from shore to shore.

But the glad news came floating
Upon the autumn breeze,
And gold and crimson banners
Were hung upon the trees—
For in the frosty starlight
All nature seemed to waken,
And listen to the thrilling words
Of "*Lord Cornwallis taken.*"

It roused the mother from a dream
Of her own soldier boy—
The young wife heard the welcome news
With smiles and tears of joy,
The "Brandywine" and Delaware,
The glorious message bore
Surrender of Cornwallis
On "Old Virginia's shore !"

And on the news went speeding
O'er hill and mountain gorge,
To the eagle in his eyrie
On the rocks of "Valley Forge."

The bells with joyous pealing
Arousing one and all,
While stars and stripes were streaming
From Independence Hall.

Trenton repeats the story,
And on the Hudson's shore
The Highlands shall reëcho
With war's alarms no more.
A dove then bore an olive leaf
From green Virginia's breast,
Pausing at "Saratoga,"
And "Bemus Heights" to rest.

"Ticonderoga" welcomes
The harbinger of peace,
At "Crown Point" and "Fort Edward"
The bugle calls now cease.
Hang chaplets on the camping ground
Where sleep our honored brave!
From rocky "heights of Abraham"
To "Kosciusko's grave!"

"Green Mountain boys" whose valor
No patriot can forget,
Weave garlands for our heroes
"Rochambeau" and "Lafayette;"
While in the morning sunlight
The mountain streamlets dance,
Dove! with the branch of olive
Crown the tricolor of France!

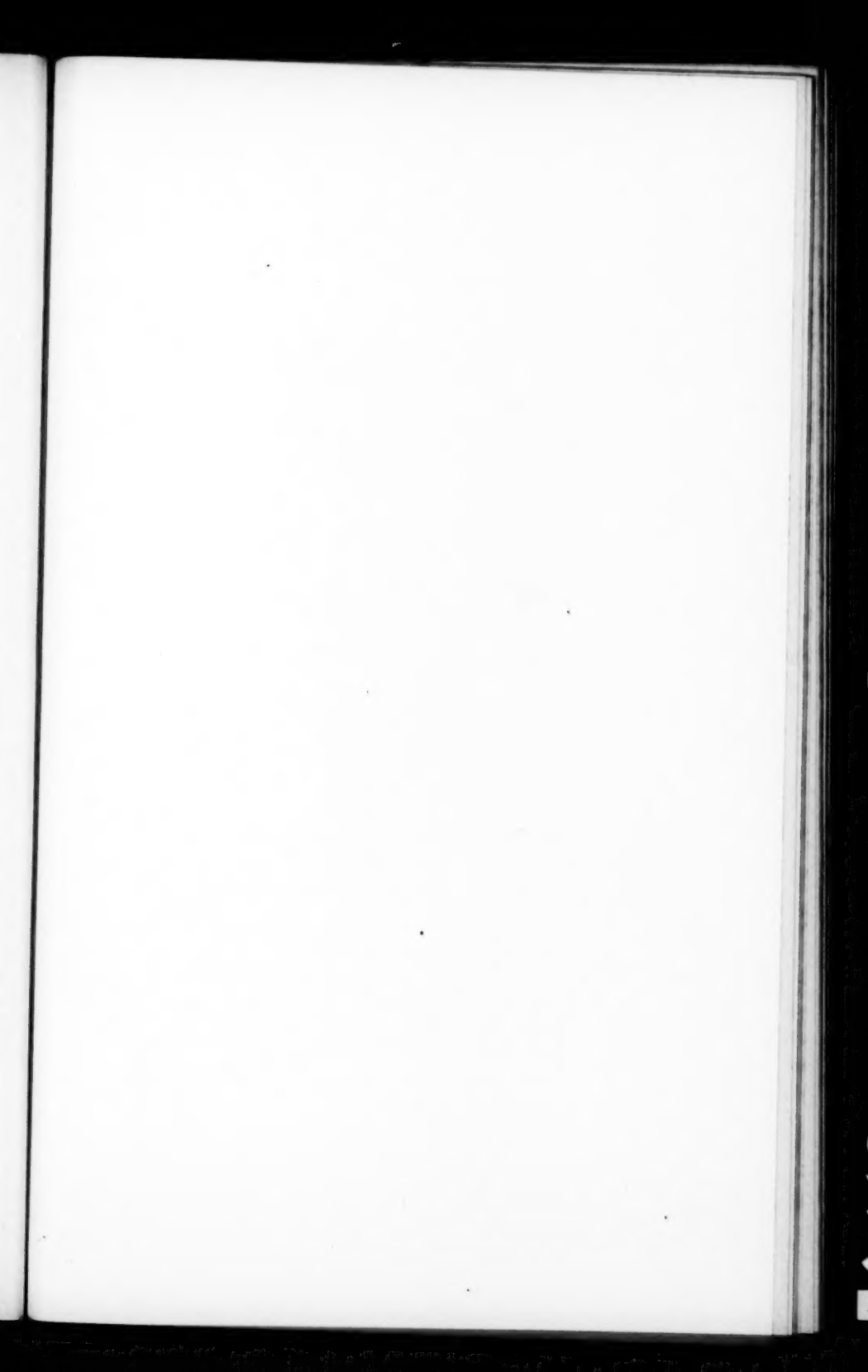
Then wing thy glad flight onward
To the city by the sea,
In the water of whose harbor
Lies a cargo of "taxed tea!"
At "Lexington" the beverage
Was given to our friends,
With the "Kettledrum" at "Yorktown"
The entertainment ends!

The thirteen states have plighted
Their love and faith forever—
"What God hath thus united,"
Let no man dare to sever—
Virginia and the Commonwealth
The landmarks of our story,
The Alpha and Omega
In the nation's roll of glory.

When "the traveler from New Zealand
On London Bridge shall stand "
And view the ruins of St. Paul's
In that once famous land ;
When the " Lion and the Unicorn"
Have had their little day,
Like " Isis " and " Osiris,"
Or myths long passed away ;

Ah, then shall Freedom's banner
With clustered stars unfurled,
'Mid shouts of glad Hosanna
Float o'er the Western world.
And on the grand Centennial days,
The nation's heart will thrill
At roll call of the heroes—
" Yorktown " and " Bunker Hill."







MARGUERITE DICKINS.

TREASURER GENERAL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MRS. MARGUERITE DICKINS.

Mrs. Marguerite Dickins was born in the picturesque valley of the Unadilla, in central New York, and had the good fortune to pass her childhood at the home of her grandfather, Squire Noah Ely, a noted lawyer and an influential citizen in his section of the country. Under his careful tuition, she acquired a thorough knowledge of the dead languages, which no doubt gave her greater ability to acquire foreign languages of which she speaks French, German and Spanish fluently. Her widowed mother married Mr. C. Francis Bates, of Boston, and then the scenes of her life were transferred to New York City and Newport, Rhode Island. In the former city she pursued her studies at one of the most famous private schools for young ladies until 1872, when she was taken by her mother to Europe, where she remained three years, visiting the principal capitals and continuing her studies of languages and art. Shortly after her return to the United States, she married in 1877, Commander F. W. Dickins, United States Navy, and of course has been influenced by the life that naturally follows that of a naval officer.

In 1882 she traveled extensively through the South, giving her impressions in a series of letters published in the *Danbury News*, of Connecticut. In 1883, she went with her husband to the South Pacific, living on board the United States Steamship *Onward*, then stationed at Callao, Peru. The period of two years that she spent in Peru was full of interest, due to the war then going on between that country and Chili. Naturally she became interested in the politics of that part of South America. These impressions were published in a series of letters in the *National Republican*, of Washington, District of Columbia. Not long after her return to the United States in 1889, she followed her husband to the east coast of South America, where she passed more than two years, visiting principally the countries of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine and Paraguay, living on board the United States Steamship *Tallapoosa*

most of the time. Her perfect knowledge of the Spanish language enabled her to become familiar with the home life of the people and gain much correct information as to their manners and customs, which she contributed to the *Washington Post*. Since her return to the United States she has made her home in Washington, District of Columbia, where her husband is stationed on duty. She accompanied her husband on a summer trip to Japan, and her impressions of that country were published in the *Washington Post*. Besides her literary and artistic pursuits, Mrs. Dickins devotes much of her time to missionary work and is prominently connected with many charitable institutions in Washington. She is the well known author of the delightful volume, "Along Shore with a Man-of-War," which is beautifully illustrated, and is published by the Arena Publishing Company, Boston. It is written in a charming style, easy, sparkling with wit and always interesting. The author appreciates keenly the beauties of the tropic scenery. She observes closely and describes vividly and graphically what she saw of the life of the South American people in their picturesque environment. The book is full of just the information that a prospective tourist wants; it is almost a "Baedeker," yet it has a literary charm which will attract the reading even more than the traveling public.

At the Continental Congress of February, 1893, she was elected by a unanimous vote, treasurer-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her work in this important position has been earnest, business-like, and thorough; she holds the unqualified confidence and respect of her associates, while her cheering view of life and labor wins for her an affectionate regard. Her many high qualities are exercised with the modest unconsciousness of a sincere purpose, directed by a generous culture.

H. H.



ANCESTRY OF
MRS. ELIZABETH LITTLE TOPP.

Mrs. Topp is an honorary member of Dolly Madison Chapter, No. 2, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was the daughter of Samuel Vance, of Clarksville, Tennessee, and of Elizabeth Little Brown, daughter of Doctor Morgan Brown, of Nashville, Tennessee. She was the wife of Robertson Topp, of Memphis, Tennessee. Her grandfather, Morgan Brown, first enlisted as a soldier in the regiment of Colonel William Thompson, of North Carolina, and took part in the defense of Charleston, at the storming of Fort Moultrie under Sir Peter Parker. He served as a Lieutenant at the battle of Brandywine, and later as Superintendent of Transportation and Assistant Commissary of the army under General Green and Baron de Kalb. Through the marriage of Morgan Brown with Elizabeth Little, the descendants of four illustrious families, the Browns, the Littles, the Gales and the Stewarts were united.

Morgan Brown first, was the son of Edward Brown, who married Mary, daughter of Morgan Williams, a Welshman, and in that way the name of Morgan was introduced into the family. At this time, 1893, there have been seven to bear the

name, and a sketch of the lives of each of these worthies exists in the family.

Edward Brown, the first in America, landed in 1633 at St. Mary's, near the mouth of the Potomac River, having sailed from England in company with George Calvert and about two hundred gentlemen of fortune and rank, with their adherents, chiefly Roman Catholics.

The very liberal terms of settlement allowed by Lord Baltimore, and the entire freedom from religious persecution or embarrassment induced rapid immigration, and the settlement soon began to extend up the Chesapeake Bay. Kent Island and the neighborhood of Annapolis were the second and third places settled after St. Mary's. Edward Brown first made his home at Kent Island, he also obtained a grant of land at Easter Neck, just across the river from Annapolis, where he lived, though he possessed vast tracts of land on Lankford's Bay, a branch of Chester River. His descendants spread through Maryland, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Virginia. There we will leave them, while we trace Edward Brown back to his home across the waters in England.

Edward Brown was the son of Robert Brown, was born in 1595, and was patronized by his father's friend and relative, Sir Robert Cecil, son of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, then Secretary of State. In his office he was employed as under secretary, and it was in this position that he became acquainted with George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore. When Calvert succeeded to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, which had been filled by Sir Robert Cecil, Edward Brown was continued in office and remained in that employment until Lord Baltimore obtained the grant of Maryland, and then with him sailed with the first emigration to Maryland in November, 1632. Dobson's *Encyclopædia* gives the following account of Robert Brown :

"Robert Brown was the son of Sir Anthony Brown, and he being a man of religious zeal, educated his son Robert for the church. Robert Brown, upon leaving Cambridge, instead of embracing the Catholic creed of his father, or the Reformed Church of England, become a bigoted sectarian. This drove him penniless from his father's house. His turbu-

lent spirit could brook no restraint, and he began to preach at Norwich against the discipline and canons of the Church of England. On account of these opinions he was called before certain commissioners with ecclesiastical powers, who imprisoned him for contumacy; but the influence of his relative, Lord Burleigh, procured his release. After this he repaired to Holland, where he founded several churches (of a sect called the Brownists), and published a book in defense of a system which he affirmed was more conformable to 'the Apostles model' than any that had existed. For the offense of distributing this work, two men were hanged in Suffolk in 1583.

"Robert Brown, after his return from Holland, still adhering to his sectarian views, was repeatedly imprisoned, and but for his powerful relative, Lord Burleigh, might have shared the fate of his two disciples. After enduring great hardship he was induced by Lord Burleigh to leave off preaching and to return to his father, and he now came home like the Prodigal Son.

"Sir Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague, married 'the lovely Geraldine,' whose name the chaste and elegant muse of Henry, Earl of Surrey, has handed down to posterity as the object of his fervent but fruitless devotion. She was the daughter of the Earl of Kildare and Lady Elizabeth Gray. Lady Elizabeth Gray was the daughter of the Marquis of Dorset, who received the appointment of Lord Deputy of Ireland (Miss Aiken's 'Court of Queen Elizabeth'). Sir Anthony Brown inherited his father's fortune and the esteem of three successive sovereigns. It appears that in the year 1591, he was visited by Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was highly esteemed, though a zealous Roman Catholic. He resided at 'Candry House' in the Manor of Midhurst. This baronial hall came to Sir Anthony Brown from the Nevil family, his grandmother being a Nevil. Sir Anthony Brown as ambassador, was the representative of Queen Elizabeth at the courts of Spain, France, and Rome. He was a zealous adherent to the Romish faith. He died in 1593, and lies buried in Midhurst Church, and a splendid monument of many colored marbles marks his resting place.

"This Sir Anthony Brown was the son of Sir Anthony Brown, Master of Horse to Henry VIII, and who in his reign, and

by his charter, was granted the peculiar privilege of wearing his cap in the presence of the King."

This was probably granted for some personal service rendered the King on his visit to France, where, at the great tournament of "the Field of the Cloth of Gold," the meeting of Henry and Francis took place. We have but a meager account to give of this Sir Anthony Brown, but know that his mother was of the illustrious family of Nevil, and that he married Elizabeth Cecil, daughter of David Cecil, sister of Richard Cecil, Master of Robes to Henry VIII, and who was also the father of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Secretary of State of England.

On one occasion while a boy, Morgan Brown, the grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Topp, came into his father's parlor and stood with his hat on while his father was in conversation with Mr. Little, and he by way of apology for his son's boorish manners said: "I see, my son, that you are claiming the privilege of your ancestors of wearing your hat in the presence of the King."

Elizabeth Little, wife of Morgan Brown, was the daughter of William Little and Catherine Stewart; William Little was the son of Chief Justice William Little, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts; he was the inheritor of a large fortune, and desiring a higher education than Boston at that time afforded, went to Oxford, England, to complete his studies. While at college in England he became acquainted with Edmund and Christopher-Gale, sons of Sir John Gale, one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. A warm friendship sprang up between William Little and these gentlemen, and when the Gales came to America to look after their interest in the colony of Carolina, William Little accompanied them. Here he received the appointment of Attorney-General and Comptroller of the province of Carolina; finally he married Penelope Gale, the daughter of Christopher Gale. Christopher Gale received from the Crown the appointment of Chief Justice of the province of Carolina, and on his death his son-in-law, William Little, succeeded to his office, and held the place as long as he lived.

Elizabeth Little was the daughter of William Little and Catherine Stewart, and Catherine Stewart was the daughter of Patrick Stewart, Laird of Ledcreigh in Balgheidder, Perthshire, Scotland. Sir Patrick Stewart, was a lineal descendant of Robert, Duke of Albany, second son of Robert II, King of Scotland, and through the Stewarts, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Topp can trace back her pedigree through sixteen generations, and in the veins of the Stewarts flowed blood of the heroes of Scotland. In fact the history of the Stewarts was for many centuries the history of Scotland. Patrick Stewart was a staunch supporter of "Prince Charlie, the grand Chevalier," as the Scotch called him, and "Prince Charles, the Pretender," as the English dubbed him; and when he failed to establish himself on the throne of England, and was banished, Patrick Stewart of Ledcreigh became disaffected, and finding life in Scotland a burden, came with his family to Carolina, landing at Wilmington in 1739.

There is a ring in the family, one of the treasures brought from Scotland, which is now in possession of Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth McKisick, which had been worn for many years by Elizabeth Menzies, wife of Patrick Stewart, who, when his wife died, gave this ring to his granddaughter Elizabeth Little, and expressed the wish that the eldest daughter in the succeeding generations of his family through the ages might be named Elizabeth and become inheritors of this much prized ring; and his injunction has been strictly obeyed for there are not only Elizabeths in the direct line from the eldest daughter, but in all the collateral branches.

I have given a short sketch of Mrs. Elizabeth Little Topp's ancestors of ancient lineage and noble birth, but they were in no degree better than those of American birth, who bore no title and wore no diadem. Her father, Samuel Vance, of Clarksville, Tennessee, was a man of culture and refinement, and was the architect of his own fortune; and though he was only thirty-nine years of age at his death, by his indomitable perseverance had amassed a handsome estate. While he lived he supported his family in luxury, and when he died he left a fortune for his widow and each of his five children, as well as the inheritance of an untarnished name.

Miss Elizabeth L. Vance married Robertson Topp at the age of eighteen, and came to Memphis a bride in 1837, when this part of the State was almost a wilderness. She made her home in the eastern portion of what was then the projected city. Here she had a beautiful home and was surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries that wealth and a loving husband could provide. For more than fifty years after the marriage of Mrs. Topp, there was no break among her children by death; since then her oldest son, Edward Ledcreigh, has passed away. Those of her children who have married, are Mr. Edward Ledcreigh Topp, of Memphis; Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth McKisick, of California; Mrs. Florence Farrington, of Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Blanche Brooks, of Florida; Mrs. Juliet Cunningham, of St. Louis, Missouri. Miss Emma Topp and Mr. Robertson Topp have remained unmarried, and reside with their mother in Memphis.

Robertson Topp, the husband of Elizabeth L. Topp, was born in Davidson county, near Nashville, and was the son of John Topp and Comfort Everett, and grandson of Roger Topp, who was a soldier of the Revolution, and who fought at the battle of King's Mountain. Robertson Topp moved to Memphis in 1831, and became one of the leaders and landmarks of the place. He was first and foremost in all undertakings that would redound to the welfare and progress of the city of his adoption, and was at all times acknowledged to be morally and intellectually the peer of any man in the State.

There exist voluminous records of family history, which have been kept by successive generations, and from them this sketch has been condensed.

M.

MONITIONS FROM OUR MOTHERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

*Read before the Continental Congress, February 24th, 1893, by Mrs.
Albert Hill Cox, representing the Atlanta Chapter, Georgia.*

The examples set by the fathers of our Republic have been made standards for their descendants by many trenchant pens and by many an eloquent tongue. The Sons of the American Revolution are constantly inspired to higher endeavor. The beacon lights of the fathers shine from every hill-top of our country, calling all their sons together, lighting up the path of each to duty, giving timely warnings, courage to meet all fortunes, and absolute faith in our country's flag and future.

Thus do our fathers serve still their country day by day, doing whatsoever their spirits "find to do"; and we may rest in the conviction that our noble land is safe because the spirit of Washington and Adams and their compatriots still lives.

But our forefathers had helpmeets in their devotion and deeds. The pure Ionic is worthy to stand beside the heroic Doric column. The Mothers of the Revolution were constant to the cause and were wedded to it. American homes reared and sustained the statesmen who planned the noblest endeavor of mankind, and the camp fires of the soldiery who achieved its success were lit from the hearthstones of patriotic homes. The mothers and the fathers were soul by soul in the struggle, and side by side the gentle monitions of the mothers and the sturdy admonitions of the fathers should be household words in our country forever.

What was done and suffered by the mothers, and what may the daughters learn from their examples? Shall sons be inspired in daily duty by the history of their sires, but daughters find no heirlooms from their mothers? It cannot be so—it is not so! Our mothers left us many an example of refinement and of culture, embroidery of a great history. We inherited from them many a solid jewel of household industry and home virtue, and that chief jewel of them all, that jewel

without price, because beyond all earthly price—a real and earnest Christianity.

Before the conflict actually opened, during the long years when the great upheaval seemed to sleep, yet writhed as if about to wake, patriotism at home encountered the torturing strain of oppression and inaction. It was during these years that the sound homes of the people proved worthy foundations of a great and free government by the people. Then it was as Mrs. Mercy Warren notes: "By the Plymouth firesides were many political plans originated and discussed." It was in 1770 that the poor widow's little boy, taught by her to be a patriot from the cradle, became the first martyr in the cause of American liberty. Then it was that the observant and eloquent Colonel Barre was becoming acquainted with the real internal strength of the Colonies, the strength of pure and independent homes, and was made a friend to America by the character of Americans. Then it was that a woman's heart was stirred to sing the Marseillaise of the Colonies, the Massachusetts song of Liberty. Then it was that the ladies of Newport solemnly resolved that their own raspberry leaves really made better tea than the imported, and "that those who could spin should be employed that way, and those who could not spin should reel." Then it was that the American women allowed American commerce to boycott London into a timid, but often expressed sympathy. Industry interwoven with a mind alert to knowledge, was exemplified by "Aunt Schuyler on the Hudson, of whom it was said, when she laid down her books she took up her knitting." A daughter of liberty gave warning of the march on Lexington. Mrs. Adams gave Warren his best eulogium—"we want him in the Senate; we want him in his profession; we want him in the field."

The great war was now fully on, and the homes—which is to say, the women—of the Revolution, remained steadfast throughout all the trials of those immortal years. Without sound and helpful homes the war could not have been won; the spinning wheel helped the artillery.

We had then but few manufactories, but every home was a factory in miniature. Indeed our complete commercial independence followed long after our political freedom; and but for the frugality and industry of the people, the heroic virtues

of home, commercial dependence would have riveted the chains of political despotism on our land.

Mrs. Ellett, in her admirable portraiture of the American women of that epoch, has demonstrated that they were rivals of the matrons of Rome. But there were many—indeed the great mass of them—whose story tradition failed to hand to history. We can safely surmise their conduct and character from the patriotism, valor and constancy of their fathers, sons and husbands.

These mothers of the Republic must have had a sublime courage. I do not mean alone that courage exemplified by Rebecca Mott, who brought forward her own arrows with which to launch the flames upon her own house; nor yet that which inspired the wife of Marshall, of my own Georgia, in steadfast work with him. But I mean that courage exhibited by the great majority at their lonely homes in the frontier, with husbands, sons or fathers at the war, waiting, simply waiting, for news of life or death; waiting, each day and night expecting a stroke on the heart; waiting as if besieged by all imagined horrors of war; lonesome, and not knowing if this loneliness must be perpetual. Oh, the nation must have had within its homes the courage to endure, while on the field was the courage to perform. And this courage of endurance our mothers had.

Let one striking contrast reveal the whole. One soldier of those times had been a hero when a lad; had won glory for exceptional gallantry where courage was so general and so superb; the soldiers would dauntlessly follow him, when under others they would falter or fly. Yet that lion, goaded by the gad flies of debt and extravagance, with no home that would anchor his faith, but with a Tory wife, no helpmeet to his honor, betrayed his country while honored by her trust, and gave his name to history as the complete and perfect synonym of traitor.

Contrast with this one dark spot, the sunburst of steadfast faith, fortitude, self sacrifice, and devoted patriotism the great mass of the American women displayed! Washington could remain in the field all the years of the war, because his wife could endure even the winter at Valley Forge by his side. Starke could declare that he would win the fight or Molly

Starke would be a widow, because Molly was a heroine to match her hero, and was willing to be a widow in her country's cause.

I conclude that there is much "philosophy teaching by example" in the history of our mothers. Republics are born of the virtues, and thrive on virtue, but decay through the vices and die in vice. Therefore, did not our mothers, and do not we, as Daughters of the Revolution, really deal with the vitals of our Republic? Is not home the first word of the Republic? Is not the soldier without a home a danger? Is not the statesman without a home an anomaly? Are we women not chiefly responsible for sound, honest, and pure homes? Is not this equal to saying that we are in a large measure responsible for the safety and the welfare of the Republic?

Our mothers seem plainly to admonish us to be patriotic as they were; brave to endure all the trials of life, as they were; to instil into the hearts of our children the virtues necessary to preserve the Republic, as they gave to theirs the virtues needed to establish it. They remind us how valuable we may be as helpmeets to our husbands; they inspire us to teach our children and aid our brothers, fathers, and husbands to love true liberty, and the government which gives that liberty to our country, and to love and honor the flag which represents it.

If there has been discord in our land, may not we retouch some of the keys of the olden harmony? If possibly there exists any lowered standard of public virtue, any possible corruption in our Union, might they not

"Like the stained web which whitens in the sun,
Grow pure by being purely shone upon?"

In an age of such materialism, may we not recall the value as well as nobility of high and true sentiments? In an era of speculations and hazards, do not our mothers teach us the duty of giving honor to sound and honest homes, even if to be so they must be simple, humble, and unpretentious? Surely the gentle and noble spirits of the mothers of the American Revolution, and of our Republic, suggested our motto, "Home and Country," and will sustain us in the steadfast resolve to make the beneficent influence of our Society approach, nay, accomplish, its patriotic possibilities.

FELIX GRUNDY.

Three names among Tennesseans are conspicuously connected with that of Andrew Jackson, namely, John Overton, Wm. B. Lewis and Felix Grundy. Doubtless these three eminent men were as essential to Jackson's wonderful success in the political world, as were Carroll and Coffee to his military fame. Among the three, Grundy was preëminently Jackson's right hand.

Judge Grundy was born in Virginia, September 11, 1777, his father being an Englishman who in 1780 removed to Kentucky, after a brief stay in western Pennsylvania. Kentucky, like Tennessee, was at that time a battle-field. All the men and women too, were soldiers in a standing army, for the contest with the wily Indians never ceased, and in Tennessee especially, continued for many long years. No one ignorant of the minute history of those pioneer days, can adequately realize the heroism, fortitude patience and tact displayed by the people individually and collectively. In the Senate of the United States in 1830, Mr. Grundy in eloquent language, gave a striking picture of these perilous times which has often been quoted.

A remarkable characteristic of these stalwart pioneers, was the deep vein of Presbyterian theology, and consequent appreciation of classical learning, which prevailed among them. The log college was an institution without endowment, but with most able teachers and eager learners, whence issued graduates who made a mark upon states and upon the nation.

Felix Grundy was a pupil in the celebrated Academy at Bardstown of the very eminent scholar, Doctor James Priestly, who, perhaps through Grundy's influence, became President of Cumberland College, Nashville, and at a later period educated Grundy's large family of daughters.

When barely of age, Mr. Grundy became one of the most conspicuous public men of Kentucky, rapidly rising to the position of Chief Justice. This office he resigned in the winter

of 1807-'08, and removed to Nashville, Tennessee. It was often said that Kentucky was too small a State for two such men as Clay and Grundy, and that the latter displayed his usual good judgment in yielding the field.

In 1811 he was sent to Congress from West Tennessee, which then comprised what is now known as Middle and West Tennessee, the present West Tennessee, however, being then occupied by Indians, so that he was emphatically from the far West. This region was all for the war with Great Britain, and Mr. Grundy became one of the great war leaders, and an earnest supporter of President Madison on that issue. In the East, this war had bitter opposition, and a pet name given to its advocates was that of a firm, sometimes "Grundy, Holmes and the Devil," at others, "Madison, Grundy and the Devil." Now it is universally admitted that the West did well in bringing about this contest, which was, in fact, the "second war of independence."

It so happened that Judge Grundy's neighborhood furnished the grand hero, who alone on land, gave luster to the American army; and when Jackson with his brave Tennesseans were welcomed on their return to Nashville, it was appropriately done by the eloquent Grundy.

In 1829 he was elected to the United States Senate as an avowed Jacksonian, and through both of President Jackson's administrations he was second only to Thomas H. Benton for energetic and zealous support of his chief. For a short time he was Attorney-General in Van Buren's cabinet, which position he resigned in December, 1839, having been re-elected to the Senate; however, his term was cut short, for on December 19, 1840, he died at Nashville.

Distinguished as was Judge Grundy for eloquence and political ability, great as was his fame in these lines, which has given his name to counties in widely dispersed states, yet his most lasting reputation rests upon his every day professional exertions as a criminal lawyer. He was in request far and wide, and is credited with having defended one hundred and five persons on capital indictments, of whom but one was executed. Even to this day newspapers in the Western States are publishing accounts of his wonderful skill in man-

aging witnesses and moving juries. Herein he was a character unique, a type descending far down among the generations. David Crockett, William Walker, Felix Grundy, three names shedding luster upon three unlike spheres, will be household words in Tennessee until the State itself dies.

By a contemporary writer his portrait is thus drawn :

"Mr. Grundy was an orator ever dignified and impressive. From his lips in the Senate or in private life, never came personal abuse or vindictive remarks. He often spoke of the delight he felt in contending with Senators, but such contention was never undignified nor unworthy the character of an American Senator."

Next to the late venerable Judge White, who resigned his seat a short time previous to his death, Mr. Grundy was the most venerable man in the Senate. His silver hairs admonished the hearer that he would ever speak from the experience of a long life devoted to the service of his country.

The only applause that ran through the gallery of the Senate during the last session that Mr. Grundy attended in that body, followed a most sublime and touching illusion to his intimate friend and old companion, Andrew Jackson. He aroused no party feeling, appealed to no party prejudice. It was the outpouring of a heart full of patriotism to his country and devotion to his friends, and as such was received by a brief expression of applause.

Mr. Grundy was an honest man, morally and politically so ; and no better evidence of this is afforded than the universal respect which was ever felt for him by all with whom he was associated, in council, upon the bench, or in private life. No one of our statesmen had warmer personal friends, or more devoted admirers. Always candid, always pleasant, always cool, always courteous, he never offended by his manners or wounded by his remarks. To this the many distinguished Senators and Representatives in Congress will bear witness. His feelings of benevolence comprehend the whole human family, and his views on all subjects were expanded and enlightened. None who ever knew him could doubt the goodness of his heart or the strength of his intellect. In short, from the beginning of his public life to its close, he was ever

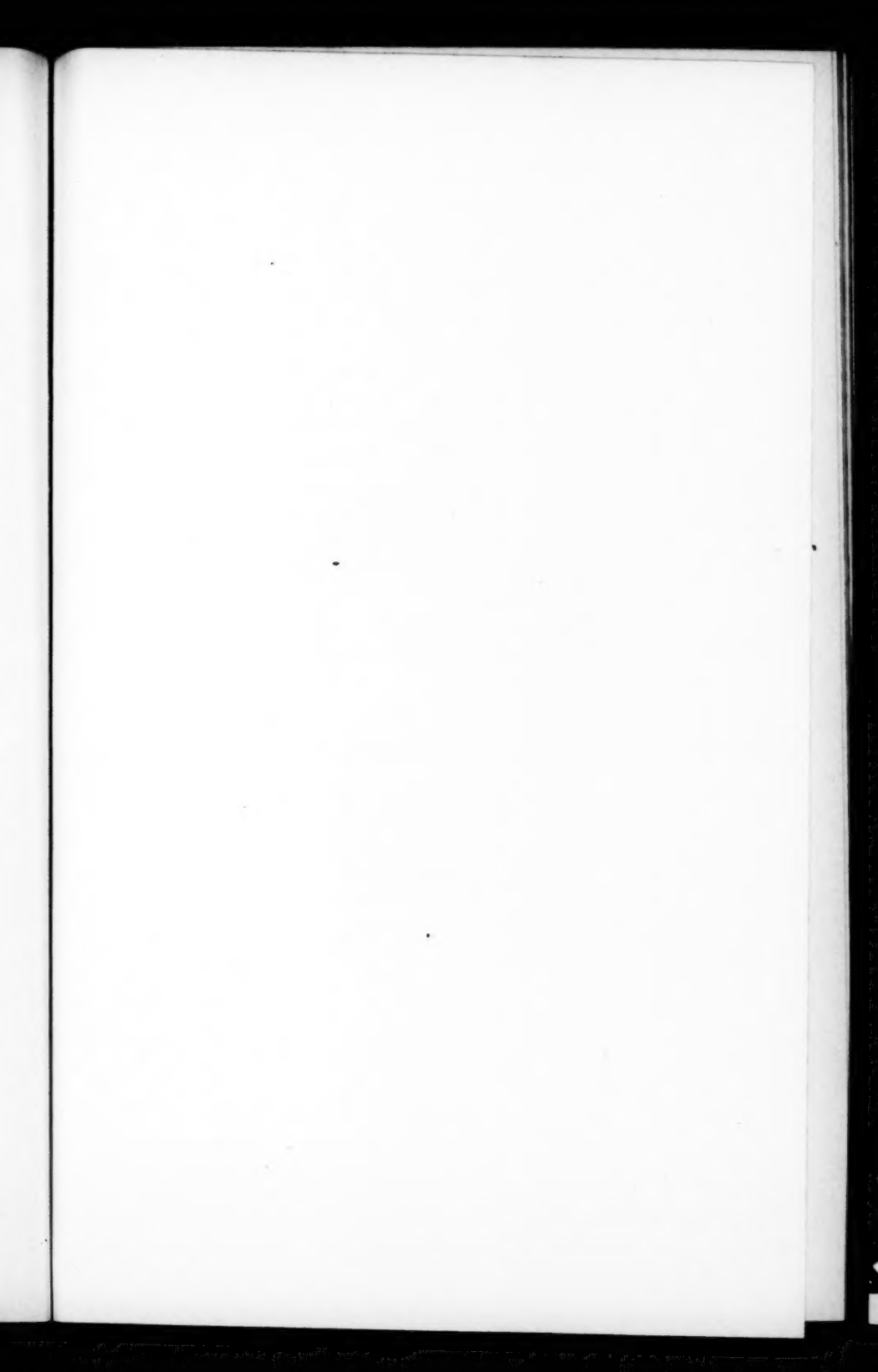
the same high-minded statesman, pure patriot, wise counsellor, prudent judge, and eloquent defender of liberty and humanity.

To the young men of the nation the life and example of Mr. Grundy affords a model for imitation. Under the advice of his eminent instructor, at an early age he commenced his public career, and the startling admonition which he received at its outset, should be the creed of every young man who aspires to tread in his footsteps and become useful to his country. "Be honest in all your purposes and never deceive the people, and your success is certain." Mr. Grundy acted up to this advice faithfully, and his reward now is the gratitude of a nation.

LOUISE GRUNDY,

Historian of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, Nashville, Tennessee.







BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROGER NELSON.

GRANDFATHER OF MRS. A. W. L. KERFOOT.

MRS. S. H. KERFOOT.

Regent of the State of Illinois.

"Among the Quakers who, in the seventeenth century, found religious freedom and protection for life and property, under the enlightened and liberal policy of Lord Baltimore's government, was Benjamin Lawrence, Gent., who with Anne, his wife, and his sons Nicholas and Nathaniel," says the Record of the Land Office at Annapolis, "came to Maryland in 1668." He is entered upon the record as "of Calvert county," his home plantation, "The Deserts," being in that county. By grant from Lord Baltimore and by purchase, he acquired a large landed estate. His inventory enumerating his "Negroes," "Indentured Servants," "Riding horses," "Silverware," and "Furniture of Tapestry," enables us to draw a mind picture of his home and mode of life. The Lawrences of three successive generations are registered in the Quaker records of Maryland. The family is of distinguished English ancestry, and through their ancestress, Anne Warfield Lawrence, has the right to quarter with the Lawrence arms, those of the Howards of Washington, England. The subject of this sketch, Mrs. Annie Warfield Lawrence Kerfoot, fifth in lineal descent from Benjamin Lawrence of "The Deserts," is the daughter of Otho Williams Lawrence, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and his wife Catherine Murdock Nelson, of Frederick, in the same State. Otho Williams Lawrence was the son of Richard Lawrence, of "White Hall," Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and a lineal descendant on the maternal side (through Sarah, daughter of John Dorsey, Gent., of "Hockley," Anne Arundel county), of John Dorsey, Esq., who under Lord Baltimore's commission laid out the city of Annapolis.

Mr. Lawrence was a lawyer of talent and integrity, and President of the Hagerstown Bank. An intimate and life-long friend said of him: "Mr. Lawrence never consented to act as counsel for any person of whose innocence he was not assured."

So well was this known that his name was a tower of strength to his clients.

Mrs. Kerfoot's maternal grandfather was Brigadier-General Roger Nelson, of Point of Rocks Plantation, Frederick county, who entered the troop of horse under command of Colonel Augustine Washington in 1776, at the age of sixteen years. Upon the surrender of Charleston, South Carolina, he became a British prisoner, and suffered the horrors of confinement upon a prison ship in Charleston harbor. When we recall the home life of this youth—the morning walk through woods and fields to the country school, his own special "boy" "totin' Marse Roger's books;" the gay afternoon gallop on the favorite horse; the exciting fox hunt, when he was allowed to join his elders in the sport; the tramp, fowling-piece on shoulder, through the haunts of smaller game; the whole happy outdoor life of the plantation, and contrast with it his graphic portrayal in after years of the lingering imprisonment below the hatches of the prison ship—the stifling heat of the days when the sun beat down upon the deck overhead, the scanty rations of miserable food and impure water; the restless, feverish nights when the pestilential air was full of the groans of the dying; the unrefreshing sleep, broken at early dawn by the order, "Rebels, bring up your dead!" the dishonored bodies hastily dropped overboard; the slow starvation, and tormenting thirst of the hopeless days—we marvel at the heroic constancy which endured and withstood such an experience without abatement of patriotic ardor, refusing to purchase freedom by renouncing the cause of his country, and when it came, using it as the opportunity for further sacrifice. Entering the Maryland line after his release, he received thirteen wounds at the battle of Camden, in the desperate bayonet charge made by the Marylanders. In the official report of that battle we find the entry: "Lieutenant Roger Nelson, Sixth Regiment, wounded and taken prisoner." Left on the field as dead, he was carried with the British wounded to the little Episcopal Church in Camden, converted for the time into a hospital, and revived to find himself again a prisoner, but this time one whose possession in his wounded and suffering condition was not coveted by his captors. Released and

restored to health, after long illness, he rejoined the line, was rapidly promoted for daring bravery, achieved distinction in the Southern campaign, and when the war closed at Yorktown, had the rank of Brigadier-General. After the disbandment of the Maryland troop, General Nelson read law; was for six years in the Maryland Senate, and for a similar period in the National House of Representatives, and was subsequently appointed for life, Judge of the upper district of Maryland. Three granddaughters and five great-great-granddaughters of General Nelson have become members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a great-grandson has just made application for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. The father of General Nelson was Dr. Arthur Nelson, of Point of Rocks Plantation, an ardent patriot and member of a committee of safety and of the patriotic organizations of the period. One of his plantations covered the site of the present capital of Montgomery county, a third lay upon the Shenandoah river, in Virginia. The eldest son Arthur, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, married a Virginia belle and beauty, Louise Fairfax, and establishing himself in her native State, received from his father the plantation upon the Shenandoah. Roger, the younger son, inherited the Point of Rocks homestead of one thousand acres. The emigrant, John Nelson, came from England to Maryland previous to 1745. The old Queen Anne service of silver belonging to him is in the possession of his great-great-grandchildren.

Among the distinguished lineal ancestors of Mrs. Kerfoot on the maternal side, was her great-grandfather, Colonel Joseph Sim, of Prince George's county, Justice of the Supreme Court of Maryland, who represented his country in the convention held at Annapolis, June 22, 1774, to denounce the English bill closing the port of Boston. The Maryland historian, McMahon, says of this convention: "Never was there assembled in Maryland a body of men more distinguished by their talents, their efficiency, or the purity of their motives; their names should be recorded in the memory of every citizen." Colonel Sim was a member of "the Convention of Maryland," which governed the Province during the Revolution; also of

the first Privy Council under the State government. His name is preserved in the State records as a generous subscriber to the fund for the relief of the country in the general distress of 1780-81. Through this great-grandfather, Mrs. Kerfoot has lineal descent through twenty-two removes from "Sir Hugh de Montfort, founder of the Baronial House of de Montfort, who came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and aided the triumph of his arms at Hastings," "for which service he received," as noted in Domesday Book, "twenty-eight lordships in Kent, with a large portion of Romney Marsh; sixteen lordships in Essex; fifty-one in Sussex; and nineteen in Norfolk." Colonel Sim married Catherine Murdock, daughter of William Murdock of Prince George's county, and after her death, Letitia Lee, daughter of Philip Lee, of the Maryland Privy Council, who was a brother of Thomas Lee of "Stratford," Virginia. Christian Sim, the sister of Colonel Joseph Sim, married Thomas Lee, brother of Letitia, and was the mother of Governor Thomas Sim Lee, twice Governor of Maryland, delegate to the Continental Congress of 1783, and to the convention held to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. Kerfoot's great-great-grandfather, William Murdock, of Prince George's county, was a member of the Maryland House of Burgesses and represented Maryland in the Stamp Act Congress, held in New York City in 1765. He was selected by that Congress as one of three of its members to sign the spirited "Protest against the Stamp Act," which, addressed to King George III, procured the repeal of the law.

In another line, Mrs. Kerfoot is the great-great-granddaughter of Major Walter Smith, of Hallscroft, member of the House of Burgesses, and Chief Judge of Calvert county, and the great-great-great-granddaughter of Richard Smith, Gent., of Hallscroft, Attorney-General of the Province of Maryland. Colonel Thomas Addison, of Oxon Hill Manor, Prince George's county, Justice of the Supreme Court, and member of the Privy Council of Maryland, was a great-great-great-grandfather, and Colonel John Addison, of Chesterton Plantation, St. Mary's county, member of the Privy Council, Commander of Baltimore county and the shores of the

Potomac river, and Holder of the Great Seal in Lord Baltimore's Cabinet, was an ancestor in the fifth degree of Mrs. Kerfoot. Oxon Hill Manor House, the colonial home of the Addison's, is one of the finest specimens of colonial architecture in Maryland, and is noted for its handsome entrance hall and grand staircase. Another family seat of Mrs. Kerfoot's lineal ancestry is "The Woodyards," Prince George's county, the residence in colonial days of Colonel Henry Darnall (member of the Privy Council of Baltimore, and Deputy Governor of Maryland), and his wife Eleanor Brooke Darnall. Davis in his sketches of early Maryland says: "'The Woodyards' is the most interesting family seat in Maryland. The vane upon the house top, the wainscoted walls, and other relics of the era of the Darnalls, are preserved with scrupulous care." Colonel Thomas Brooke, of Brookefield Manor, Prince George's county, Justice of the Supreme Court, and for thirty years a member of Lord Baltimore's Privy Council; Thomas Brooke, of Brookefield Manor, Calvert county, Maryland, and of the Maryland House of Burgesses, and Robert Brooke, of Brooke Manor, St. Mary's county, member of Lord Baltimore's Privy Council, Commander of Charles county, and Governor of Maryland under Cromwell's Commissioners, were respectively the great-great-great-grandfather, the great-great-great-great-grandfather, and the great-great-great-great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Kerfoot, who, through Mary Baker Brooke, of Sussex, England, wife of Governor Brooke, is a lineal descendant in the twenty-second generation of Sir Simon de Monyn, Lord of the Castle of Mayon, in Normandy, who came to England with William the Conqueror, in 1066. Of the ancient seat of the de Monyns, Waldesharre, Sir Bernard Burke says in his "Recollections of English Counties": "It is one of the finest seats in Kent."

Through her ancestor in the seventh degree, Susan Foster Brooke, Mrs. Kerfoot inherits lineal descent and cavalier blood from the Fosters of Etherstone Hall, Northumberland, England, of whom so ancient was the family, the Northumberland adage says: "First Adam and Eve were made, then the Fosters." Susan Foster was the daughter of Sir Thomas Foster, of Etherstone, and sister of Sir Robert Foster, appointed by

King Charles I, Lord Chief Justice of England. The **Fosters** were noted loyalists, and continued for **many** generations to devote themselves to the **fortunes** of the royal Stuarts, General Thomas Foster, of Etherstone and Bainborough Castle, being the General in Command of the North English Army, in the attempt to restore James Stuart to the throne of his ancestors. General Foster was imprisoned and condemned to death, but escaped in disguise to France, where he died in exile. Another strain of cavalier blood came to Mrs. Kerfoot through her great-great-grandfather, Patrick Sim, of Scotland, whose estate, Kilcairn, was confiscated on account of his implication in the attempt to restore the Stuarts to the English throne, and who, after the battles of Sheriff Muir and Preston, took refuge in the province of Maryland.

Mrs. Kerfoot was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1829. She is a graduate of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey, having received her diploma during the presidency of its revered founder, Bishop George W. Doane, in 1846. She married in 1847, Samuel Humes Kerfoot, the youngest son of Richard Kerfoot, of Castle Blaney, Monaghan County, Ireland, (of the Baronial family of Kerfoot, of Berwick Manor, Scottish border, a branch of which settled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) and his wife Christiana Barrett, granddaughter of Hugh Cumming, attorney, of Armagh, Ireland, who was, according to family tradition, confirmed by the coat-of-arms borne by his lineal ancestor, Alexander Cumming, 1650, and his descendants to the present time; a lineal descendant of Jarndyce Cumming of Coulter, Scotland, youngest son of Alexander Cumming (or Comyn), High Constable of Scotland, and his wife, daughter of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, grandson of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and Marjorie, his wife, and great grandson of Richard de Comyn, Earl of Athol, and Hexelda, his wife, granddaughter of Donald VII, of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Kerfoot removed from Maryland to Chicago in 1848, and have since resided in that city. Their summer home, "Dawn," on the north shore of Lake Michigan, now covered by the growth of the city, was for over twenty years the seat of a refined and cordial hospitality. Their city house was burned

in the Chicago fire of 1871, with a rare library, the third in size in Chicago, a very fine collection of paintings, and many priceless relics of Revolutionary and colonial ancestry. The new homes, in Chicago and at "Dawn," in the dells of the Wisconsin River, are filled with works of art, and souvenirs of subsequent travel in Europe, but the precious heirlooms are lost forever. Mrs. Kerfoot has inherited in a marked degree, the clear mind, the sound reasoning powers, and the unbiased judgment of her distinguished ancestors of the bench and bar. She has the enthusiastic temperament of her cavalier blood, which is united with the moderation of her Quaker forefathers. She is a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and holds the Chairmanship of its Literary Committee, and that of the Committee upon Membership, and was elected in February, 1893, State Regent of Illinois.

HONOR DORSEY HOWARD.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

An Address Delivered before the Mary Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the Anniversary of Jefferson's Birthday, April 13th, 1893, by his Great-Grandson, Hon. J. E. Mason, of Virginia.

In the county of Albemarle, at a homestead called Shadwell, situated in a most fertile and exquisitely picturesque valley, with the rock-bound spurs of the Blue Ridge on the north and south—the murmuring waters of the Rivanna flowing between, and the Blue Ridge itself far in the west, lifting its crested peaks heavenward, was born on the 13th day of April, 1743, Thomas Jefferson.

He was the eldest son of Peter and Jane Jefferson, she being born a Randolph, the daughter of Isham Randolph.

The colony of Virginia was settled mainly by three classes of people. Those who came to her shores with that enterprising sailor, John Smith, were traders and adventurers, willing to undergo hardship by land or by sea with the prospect of booty ahead. Following them were many sturdy, honest Englishmen, who had sustained the honor of Great Britain on many a hard fought battlefield, and in whose souls there lived the indomitable spirit of the great Anglo-Saxon race. After Charles I was beheaded, then came the cavaliers and refugees, who established an aristocracy after the fashion of the mother country, which was destined to be attacked with all the power and influence of Thomas Jefferson. It is evident Peter Jefferson did not belong to this class. It is equally evident that he was of those whose prowess, whose enterprise and whose bravery had given tone, energy and power to the nation upon whose dominions the sun never sets.

We are informed by the champion of human rights himself, that his father's education was quite neglected, but "being of a strong mind, sound judgment and eager after information, he read much and improved himself." He was a man of fine intel-

ligence, high character, and practical to a fault. His name is linked with the history of Virginia for other reasons than as the father of the third President. Like Washington, he was a surveyor, and assisted in the completion of the first map of Virginia, excepting that prepared by John Smith.

Peter Jefferson, doubtless recognizing the germs of a great mind in his son Thomas, spared no efforts from the earliest moment to give him a thorough education. He was placed at an English school when only five years of age; at the Latin, when nine. Here he continued till fourteen, when his father died. After this, he was not neglected; two years he was with the Rev. Mr. Maury, "a correct classical scholar." At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary.

He says the destinies of his life were fixed at William and Mary. A hard student with an untiring mind, eager for knowledge, he laid the foundation for future distinction; and had he not entered all the distractions of politics and been regarded as first and foremost as a great political leader, a shining mark for criticism and political abuse, he would have been celebrated in science and literature.

It has been noted that he said the destinies of his life were fixed at William and Mary. We are prone to believe that the real turning point in his life occurred just outside the college walls. In 1765, when the revolutions against the famous Stamp Act were under discussion in the Virginia House of Burgesses, there stood, silent and unnoticed at the door, this young man. He saw the great popular orator, Patrick Henry; he heard the great speech then delivered; he heard the wrongs of his people proclaimed—the throne of England defied. In Jefferson's own words, "he seemed to speak as Homer wrote." The fiery eloquence of Henry, and the cool, calculating logic of Johnson, a lawyer from the Northern Neck, who followed him, made an impression upon Jefferson he could never forget. As he, unnoticed, turned his footsteps from that door, we are left to conjecture the various feelings and emotions which burned in his bosom. Impressed with all he had heard, inspired with a zeal for his country's welfare, deeply sensible of the wrongs which had been done her, it was

no wild dream or false ambition which marked out for him the path he afterwards trod.

While at William and Mary, Jefferson's young heart was captivated by the charms and beauty of Miss Rebecca Burwell. Just as he was assured by her that he was the favored suitor, and indulging himself in the imaginary delights of a love requited, his hopes were withered like the flower touched by an unexpected frost. The fair lady suddenly exercised that prerogative of all other ladies, changed her mind and married another. In 1772, Jefferson, however, having rallied from his blighted hopes, married the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Skelton, a young widow of twenty-three, she being born a Wagles, of Charles City county. Six children were born to them, only two reaching the age of maturity, one becoming Mrs. Eppes, the other Mrs. Randolph.

After leaving college, he studied law under George Wythe, one of the purest and most distinguished jurists that ever adorned the bench in Virginia. There is nothing remarkable attending his career as a lawyer in the courts beyond what may be said of many other country lawyers. His income from this source was only \$3,000 per annum. As an advocate, it was said of him by the people that he always appeared to be on the right side.

As a legislator, no one could do justice to Jefferson in a limited space, for it was here that the character and political creed of the man stood out in bold relief. He was first elected to the Legislature of Virginia from Albemarle county, when twenty-six years of age. Bold and aggressive, he advocated and forced reforms, and attacked, without hesitation, old laws and customs. He abolished the law of entails. "To annul this privilege," he says, "and instead of an aristocracy of wealth, of more harm and danger than benefit to society, to make an opening for the aristocracy of virtue and talent, which nature has wisely provided for the direction of the interests of society and scattered with equal hand through all its conditions, was deemed essential to a well ordered republic."

This stern sense of justice appears again, when he advocates a bill to abolish the law of primogeniture. Under the common law of England, the eldest son inherited all the ances-

tors real estate, thus excluding the daughters, who should have been the most meritorious objects of the ancestor's bounty, if any distinction were made. Jefferson's hand penned the law of descent which is upon our statute books to-day, under which all heirs of same class share equally, and so clearly and concisely was it drawn, that forty years elapsed before any question of serious importance was raised as to its construction. This was quickly settled by court of last resort, while a subsequent act appended to this by other hands, has been notorious for the number of times the courts have been called upon to construe it. In proposing this radical change in the common law canons of descent (these being entirely abrogated), Mr. Jefferson met with considerable opposition from Mr. Pendleton, who, seeing that the old law could not be maintained, suggested by way of compromise, that the Hebrew plan be adopted, which gave the eldest son double the part of the other children. Jefferson's reply is characteristic and replete with sarcasm. "If," he says, "the eldest son could eat twice as much, or do double work, it might be a natural evidence of his right to a double portion; but being on a par in his powers and wants with his brothers and sisters, he should also be on a par in the partition of patrimony."

Actuated by this same stern sense of justice, he advocated the education of the masses at public expense. This was met with determined opposition. It must be admitted that the sentiment heretofore existing in the Colony of Virginia, was strongly against public education, and to give some idea of this, exaggerated though it be, we quote the language of the Royal Governor, Berkely, who said: "Thank God, there are no free schools nor printing press and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought about disobedience, and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged these and libels against the best government." It must also be admitted that this sentiment existed long after Virginia became a State, yet Jefferson had sown the seed which was eventually to bring forth a rich harvest. We have now the proud satisfaction of knowing that a movement, started over one hundred years ago, has grown to be the glory and pride of the old state, now lifting herself from the wreck and

ruin of war, and, though still bearing its scars, she expends annually in the cause of free education about two millions of dollars.

No greater or more durable monument could stand in memory of any one than the University of Virginia, founded by Jefferson and nurtured by him in its infancy. Nothing he had ever done, in all his eventful career, gave him more genuine gratification and pleasure in his old age, than this magnificent institution.

In colonial days, the predominating class in Virginia were true disciples of the Established Church. The grant to Sir Walter Raleigh contained the provision that the laws of the Colony, "should not be against the true Christian faith as now professed in the church of England." Among the wealthy class in Virginia, controlling her legislative bodies, independent and fearless, with a veneration for the ancient church, it will be seen at a glance how deep-seated was this feeling for her existing rights, and what a storm of opposition it must have brought upon the man who would assail them. It was Jefferson, who, in the face of all this, proposed the statute of religious freedom. The contest was bitter and every inch of ground stoutly contested. To that clause, in this far-reaching and beautifully worded statute, which declares, "coercion is a departure from the plan of the author of our religion"; an amendment was offered, making it read, "coercion is a departure from the plan of Jesus Christ the author of our religion." This amendment was lost by a decisive vote, and by its rejection Jefferson won a complete and sweeping victory, because his idea was, as this was a free government, man should worship God as his conscience might dictate—that the Mohammedan, as well as the Christian, the Jew as well as the Gentile, the infidel as well as the believer, might here find freedom of thought and action upon subjects religious, untrammelled by the coercion, support or influence of the State.

It seems to us that here the boldness of the man stood out preëminently. He longed to see a government purely republican. He saw standing in his way laws and customs hundreds of years old; he saw across his path the church itself, surrounded by a wealthy class and his own kindred, around which the law had

drawn its circle. No one had dared to lift a hand against it, yet he fearlessly attacked those ancient laws and customs. It may have been said that he was a communist—that he yielded to the wishes of the mob, and brought to these shores the wild ideas of the French Revolutionist; but time has vindicated him, and men, who have been foremost, since his day, in guiding this great government, have applauded his wisdom.

A review of the life of Jefferson would be incomplete, without a reference to his position upon the subject of slavery. It is not generally known, though nevertheless true, that Virginia was the first country in the world to set its seal of disapprobation upon slavery. Long before Jefferson came upon the scene of action, repeated efforts had been made by the people of the colony to stop the importation of slaves, and to break up what Professor Minor, of the University of Virginia calls the "opprobrium of modern civilization;" yet all such efforts were promptly met by royal veto. Hardly had Jefferson taken his seat in the legislature, before he introduced a bill providing for their manumission. This was promptly vetoed by royal authority, and he, seeing then the proportions to which the institution was growing, and that in certain sections public sentiment had a tendency to accept it permanently, said, this last "royal negative closed the last door to every hope of amelioration." During his whole life, he was a strong opponent of this institution, nor was he without ardent followers. Years after his death there were Virginians who clung to his ideas upon the subject, and the sentiment boldly created by him, was freely entertained and expressed by others in the State, nor was there any time in the history of the Commonwealth when it was entirely extinguished. The Declaration of Independence as it originally came from his hand, contained an emancipation proclamation as strong as any ever penned by Lincoln. It was eliminated from the original draught by other hands; yet there stood this man, with warning voice, gazing with prophetic vision down the future pathway of an independent people. And when he was old, writing from his mountain home, reviewing the past, and as in a vision, beholding his country's future, he said: "Yet the day is not distant when it (the public mind) must hear and adopt it, or worse

will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free. * * * * *
If it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up."

"Cassandra cried; but by the gods' decree,
All heard, and none believed the prophecy."

Jefferson's national political career is known to the world. While patriots of the North were urging resistance to the Crown, he was unrelenting in the cause of freedom in the South. In an old room, in an old tavern in Williamsburg, he formed what was known as the committee of correspondence. This, in our opinion, was the first step towards a union, for in the letters of this committee, it was declared that an attack upon one colony should be considered as an attack on all. He published a summary view of the rights of British Americans, which attracted the attention of Europe, and for which offense against the mother country, a bill of attainder was introduced in the English Parliament, including, besides his own, the names of Hancock, two Adams, Peyton Randolph, Patrick Henry and others. It is no strange thing that the first unqualified prohibition on the powers of Congress in the constitution, is a prohibition upon bills of attainder.

One of the celebrated committee to prepare the Declaration of Independence, from his hand came that instrument, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for rectitude of intention, and declaring that the Colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent States. Secretary of State under General Washington, he filled the office with credit to the Republic, and helped to guide her safely through the rocks and breakers which threatened her. Minister to France in the most critical period of our history, he gave dignity to the new government by his intelligence and manhood, and became the companion of the foremost men of thought and action in that period. Vice-President under that distinguished man of that great State, which stood shoulder to shoulder with her sister, Virginia, in the front of the struggle for independence, he evinced a knowledge of government which brought him fully

armed, into the political arena—the peer of his President, soon to separate and tread diverging paths.

Seizing as his political faith the underlying principles of the yet new constitution—holding dear to his heart the ideas of the Virginia resolutions, and the Declaration of Independence, that “these Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States,” believing in the civil and political equality of all men before the law, he formed a party which twice elected him president, and which was to be the subject of half the history of the country. Accused of being in sympathy with the mob, he adhered to the letter of the constitution, and declared that to be his polar star. Charged with importing the mad and unmerciful theories of France, he was the champion of peace and mercy. Believing that the Union was a compact between the States, he could justify revolution only for the sake of liberty. A States-rights advocate in the common acceptation of the term, yet the nullification ideas of a later school formed no part of his creed, for he declared that with the people rested the supreme sovereignty, and they were the tribunal of last resort in an appeal for the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government. There was one thing, however, which escaped his piercing eye and his unwearying vigilance. The constitution was in fact a compromise between the States-rights ideas of Jefferson and those of a centralized government held by Hamilton. It was John Randolph, of Roanoke, only sixteen years of age, who said he saw at the time of its ratification, what Washington did not see, and what only two men, George Mason and Patrick Henry saw—“poison under the wing of the eagle.” Happy is the present generation, and happy will be future, that the differences which disturbed our forefathers, even in the early days of the Republic, have gone, and gone forever.

In all of Jefferson's career, he never appointed a relation to office. He said about appointments to office that he made for himself one ingrate and a hundred enemies for every appointment given. During his terms as President, there were the usual number of patriotic citizens, in proportion to the number of offices to be filled, who evinced a willingness to serve their country. He encountered the same difficulties which beset every

administration. He found none of his political creed in office, when he was first elected. The Federalist, as might have been expected, denounced the idea of removals for political purposes. The contest then begins. He received a most solemn protest from the merchants of New Haven, Connecticut, against his appointing a Democrat—a good man—to office in that town, and lamenting that a change in administration must produce a change in subordinate offices. In his reply, he gently reminds them that, on his induction into the Presidency, he found none in sympathy with him; that this wrong must be righted. "That done," he says, "I shall return with joy to that state of things when the only questions concerning a candidate shall be: Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?" It might be supposed from this that he was what would be known at this day as a civil-service reformer. But he never measured up to the standard of these reformers; and while, on the other hand, he never embraced the doctrine, "to the victors belong the spoils," he laid down certain rules which entirely excluded a partisan in the opposing party from participating in the patronage of his administration, but those might be retained who simply exercised their rights of conscience in voting. He paid special attention to the removals of all revenue officers and United States attorneys who were of opposite political faith.

We hear a great deal said about the bitter partisan spirit of this day, and are often referred to the "better days" of the Republic. I hold to the opinion that the Republic, as a body politic, has seen no better days. It is stronger, safer, and more closely united than ever before in all its illustrious history. Men and women may be divided on economical questions, but never before have the people throughout the land taken more interest in the general welfare and the cultivation of a spirit of brotherly love and devotion to the Union. The Daughters of the American Revolution are most potent factors here, and their influence is, perhaps, more far-reaching in this noble cause than the most sanguine have ever dreamed. The party spirit of Jefferson's day can no more be compared to the present than a cyclone can be compared to a gentle zephyr of May—a deluge to an April shower. George Washington was accused of corruption. No man was too high or too pure for unmerci-

ful and unscrupulous attack. Everything was said about Jefferson that a violent partisan spirit could invent. Matters reflecting upon his personal character, and even his honesty, were freely circulated and readily believed by a too credulous enemy. It was said he would cater to the meanest wishes of the mob, whom he was jealous not to offend; or, as Mrs. Adams expressed it, "We have no *nobilities* now; it is all *mobilities*." A Federalist paper, *The Wasp*, accused him of calling Washington a traitor, a perjurer, and a robber, and Adams a hoary-headed incendiary. The editor was indicted for libel, and this very interesting case will be found under style of *People v. Croswell*, reported 3 Johns, 337. Nor did the good and pure Mr. Adams himself escape. Many hard things were said and printed about him. And once, for this, a prosecution was set on foot, under the sedition law, in the Federal Court against Dr. Thomas Cooper, who was convicted. This celebrated case caused an upheaval of political excitement, and forms part of the history of those times. The judiciary were bitterly attacked, but the ermine, as impartial history records, was unsullied. This feeling was carried into the private relations of men and women, and the United States almost formed itself into two distinct social circles. It separated Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams, who had been devoted friends; but the breach was late in their lives healed by mutual offers of reconciliation.

While Washington and Jefferson did not exactly coincide on political questions, they were always friends. They certainly had two things in common—the preservation of the infant Republic and the enforcement of its constitutional guarantees. Both had a feeling excessively repugnant to monarchy, and it is amazing at this day to know how fearful they were of parades and forms and ceremonies. Jefferson mildly upbraided Washington for the parades and ceremonies attending his inauguration; and so jealous were they of anything which even had a tendency to introduce the forms and ceremonies of the English Court that they used their utmost endeavors to put down the Society of the Cincinnati; Jefferson himself, records the solemn fact that they kept awake on one occasion nearly the entire night devising some means by which they might suppress it.

As throwing special light upon the inside history of those trying times, the letters of the two Virginians are interesting reading. Some of them relate to the movements of troops and supplying the army with arms and provisions. In one of these letters Jefferson gives a list of contributions from Virginia women to the cause of liberty, and, as it may be of interest, especially as the names are so familiar to-day, the following extract from this letter is given :

" Mrs. Sarah Cary, a watch chain, cost £7; Mrs. Ambler, five gold rings; Mrs. Rebecca Ambler, three gold rings; Mrs. Nicholas, a diamond drop; Mrs. Griffin, of Dover, 10 half joes; Mrs. Gilmer, five guineas; Mrs. Anna Ramsey, for Fairfax, one-half joe, three guineas, three pistereens, one bit, paper money, four bundles, £75,518½; Mrs. Lewis, for Albemarle, £1,559 8 s., paper money; Mrs. Weldon, £39; Mrs. Blackburn, for Prince William, \$7,506 paper money; Mrs. Randolph, the younger, of Chatsworth, \$800; Mrs. Fitzhugh and others, £558.

During that memorable struggle, the devotion of the women, North and South, to the cause of liberty was steadfast and true. Their descendants have every reason to be proud of such ancestry, and the first duty of the hour is to keep alive their memory. In all the ages to come, there will be recorded in the brightest pages of history the Daughters of Liberty. As long as freedom has a votary, as long as the fires of American patriotism shall burn upon the altar, there shall live, undimmed by time and unworn by age, the unselfish devotion of the patriotic women of the North in that great struggle, and the encouragement given to a worn and half-starved army when defeat pressed close upon their ranks. The boom of the cannon and the clash of the sabre were around their homes. Neither were the sisters of the South idle. Jewels were sold and the proceeds sent to the army. Hands which had never toiled before now grasped the spinning wheel; and all that brilliant enthusiasm which has ever characterized them and shone out most conspicuously in adversity—all that devotion to a cause where sympathies are aroused, growing stronger as disaster approaches—nerved the arm of the soldier, sustained him in defeat, and crowned him in victory. It is true, there was no

Deborah who led the hosts of Israel against her enemies—no heaven-inspired Joan d'Arc, armed cap-a-pié, to seize the banner of her country in one hand and her glittering sword in the other, to lead a conquering army of men amid the smoke of battle, and finally to plant that banner upon the ramparts of the enemy ; yet, without the influence, the work and the sacrifice of these patriotic women, are we safe in saying that the result would have been the same, and that victory would have perched upon the banners of the Americans? Forever may they be enshrined in the hearts of their country. Forever may their bright example shine to inspire others to keep alive a sentiment dear to every American heart—the preservation of the Union in its purity and integrity.

Jefferson believed in and adhered to the most rigid economy in public affairs. He has been censured and severely criticised for the extreme simplicity and inflexibility of his frugality observed during all his administration. But when we consider the reason, we should rather admire than censure. He found, on his induction into office, that the people who had been in control had a strong inclination to imitate the forms and ceremonies of the old governments of Europe. He knew we had in our midst a class, strong and influential, which praised the British Government and thought that, even with all its faults, it was the best which could be devised. He, moreover, knew that just after the close of the war certain ambitious officers had carried their love for old institutions so far as to wish to make George Washington king. In all this he saw a danger, and it became his duty to check it and to make the government what the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution intended it should be. The writer was never disposed to credit the popular story about his riding on horseback to the White House, tying his horse to the railing of the lot, and delivering his inaugural address, but Miss Sarah Randolph, in the "Domestic Life of Jefferson," gives some credence to it. The facts seem to be these : He came on horseback to Washington City before his inauguration day, and on that day was escorted to the Capitol by a few party friends, where he delivered his address. He sent his message to Congress, instead of going in person to deliver it

as his predecessors had done. He abolished levees at the White House, much to the disgust of Washington society, and brought down upon himself the wrath of the fashionable dames of that day. He carried his simplicity to an extreme, when, robed in his dressing gown and having on an old pair of slippers, he met the English ambassador, who had come to the Executive Mansion to pay his respects. The horses and carriages, which Mr. Adams had turned over to him as public property, he sold and turned the money into the public treasury, yet, being a dear lover of good horses, he had just purchased and paid for, with his own funds, five for his use as President, the prices for which ranged from \$300 to \$500. While in public affairs his simplicity and economy were carried to an extreme, his private affairs were conducted on a different plan and a different scale, though it cannot be said this was in accordance with his tastes. It arose from necessity. Virginia hospitality is known to the world, and in no one man was it more thoroughly exemplified than in Jefferson. His home was open to all men, both of low and high degree, and he always entertained his guest in the highest style. His account books show that while he was President an enormous sum was paid annually for imported wines; yet it is a fact that he was noted for his sobriety. He himself drank only the lightest wines, did not know one card from another, and never permitted any game at cards to be played in his house.

Cicero has said: "The primary law of history is that it should not dare to state anything false; next that it should dare to state the truth, that there should be no suspicion of favor nor yet of hatred in its words." Therefore, in writing a review of the life of Jefferson, there should not be omitted a subject which has been of so much controversy, namely, his views upon religion. That he has been done great injustice here, no one familiar with his life will deny. In all matters he relied upon his own resources of mind; called all theories, mysteries and doctrines to the bar of reason; asserted that this was the only oracle which Heaven had given mankind for his guide, and that he would be held accountable, not for the rightness, but for the uprightness of his conclusions. He believed firmly and unflinchingly in one God, the Creator of all

things, visible and invisible, but plucked the richest jewels of Christ's precepts from the crown of faith and wore them as badges of the highest and purest code of morals which had ever been given to the world. He at one time freely expressed himself as preferring, of all religions, the Unitarian. Writing to Dr. Benjamin Rush, 1803, he gives a synopsis of his views of the Christian religion and says :

"They are the result of a life of enquiry and reflection, and very different from that anti-Christian system imputed to me by those who know nothing of my opinions. To the corruptions of Christianity, I am indeed opposed; but not to the genuine precepts of Jesus himself. I am a Christian in the only sense he intended one to be; sincerely attached to his doctrines, in preference to all others; ascribing to himself every *human* excellence; and believing he never claimed any other."

I shall add but little comment on this subject, but present another letter written to a namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, which speaks volumes. It contains nearly the whole doctrine of Christ, and was written by an aged man, who was soon to pass from the scenes of action, to join "the innumerable caravan which had gone before." He writes :

"This letter will, to you, be as one from the dead. The writer will be in his grave before you can weigh its counsels. Your affectionate and excellent father has requested that I should address to you something which might possibly have a favorable influence on the course of life you have to run, and, I, too, as a namesake feel an interest in that course. Few words will be necessary, with good dispositions on your part. Adore God. Reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself, and your country more than yourself. Be just. Be true. Murmur not at the ways of Providence. So shall the life which you have entered be the portal to one of eternal and ineffable bliss. And if to the dead it is permitted to care for the things of this world, every action of your life will be under my regard. Farewell !"

There is something pathetic in the closing days of Jefferson. Here was the man, who had spent the best years of his life in the service of his country—here was the man whose every

energy had been exerted in the cause of humanity—who, for its sake, with the most unselfish devotion, had made every sacrifice, feeling that his usefulness was now gone, saying of himself what was said to King Priam, "*Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis tempus eget*"—*dying in poverty*. He appealed to his native State to be permitted to dispose of his lands by lottery. Virginia ended the matter, after many good resolutions and public meetings, by doing nothing. The cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, came voluntarily to his rescue and eased his few last steps. The stranger owns his birth-place. The historic Monticello has long since passed from the hands of his kindred.

The time was at hand when his triumphs and misfortunes alike would end. Death had no terrors for him. Conscious of its approach, he called to his bedside the various members of his family, and gave each counsel and advice for future guidance, in line with the letter written to Mr. Smith. The last one, a great-granddaughter, having left the bedside of the sick man, he was heard to say: "Lord, now lettest thou, thy servant, depart in peace." As showing his views of death and a future state, the following lines are quoted, written two days before his death and addressed to one of his daughters:

"Life's visions are vanished, its dreams are no more;
Dear friends of my bosom, why bathed in tears?
I go to my Father's, I welcome the shore,
Which crowns all my hopes or buries my cares;
Then, farewell, my dear, my loved daughter adieu,
The last pang of life is in parting with you.
Two seraphs await me, long shrouded in death,
I will bear them your love on my last parting breath."

On the third day of July, there were signs of rapidly approaching dissolution. Would he live until the fourth? Slowly and sadly the day wore on. When evening shades came and night hung her mantle over the scene, the silence of the bed chamber was broken by his suddenly awakening and saying: "This is the fourth of July." He had been dreaming—perhaps hoping that he would die on that day. Nine o'clock came and he firmly refused stimulant. The pulse

ebbed and flowed; the pendulum swung between life and death. Twelve o'clock was approaching. The pulse began to flutter again; he appeared as if writing, and exclaimed: "The committee of safety must be warned!" The great clock in the hall at last sounded the midnight hour—his death was to be consecrated by the anniversary of Independence! As the golden beams of the rising sun gilded the mountain tops on the fourth day of July, the taper was still burning with an uncertain, flickering flame. Fifty minutes past meridian, fourth of July, 1826, without a pang, without a struggle, and the soul of Jefferson, the sage of Monticello, had passed away.

Thus ended the life of a man who had few equals. There have been as great men—there may have been greater—but his life was unique; it stands out alone. His genius will flash its solitary light across the ages. A defender of the weak, a friend of the poor; and the greatest of all was his charity. It may be said of him, as it was said of the noble King Alfred: "Who in his simple person possessed all the Saxon virtues; whom misfortune could not subdue, whom prosperity could not spoil, whose perseverance nothing could shake; who was hopeful in defeat and generous in success; who loved justice, freedom, truth, and knowledge."

Such is the man whose fame has outlived all the abuse of his personal and political enemies. Time—the slow, but certain, adjudicator of wrongs—has vindicated him. Cradled in the tempest, rocked in the storm, and reared amid convulsions and revolutions, his character will stand out upon time—

"Like some tall cliff, whose awful form
Swells from the vale, and mid-way leaves the storm,
Whilst 'round its base the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

ELIGIBILITY.

A Paper read at a Meeting of the Wiltwyck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Kingston, New York, held on Wednesday September thirteenth, by Mary Swart Hoes Burhans, Historian of the Chapter.

At a meeting held in Washington, in the parlor of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, at the Langham, August 9, 1890, a preliminary organization of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed, preparatory to a general meeting, which it was agreed should be called in October, after the return of the many women then absent from the city. Miss Washington was appointed Registrar, Mrs. Walworth Secretary, and Miss Desha Chairman of the Executive Board, which consisted of seven members. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was to be asked to be President, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton Treasurer of the organization.

At this meeting a constitution, which had been prepared by a Son of the American Revolution (William O. McDowell, of Newark, New Jersey), and copied largely from the constitution of that organization, was discussed and revised. After further revision by Mrs. Walworth and Miss Desha, it was first put in the shape in which it was submitted at the general meeting for a formal organization on October 17, 1890. Application blanks were printed and distributed, and the following notice was published in the *Washington Post* of August 18, 1890:

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—A MOVEMENT TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF A HEROIC PERIOD.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—It is proposed to form the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Its purpose is to gather materials for history, to preserve souvenirs of the Revolution, to study the manners and measures of those days, to devise the best methods of perpetuating the memories of our ancestors and celebrating their

achievements. Especially is it desired to preserve some record of the heroic deeds of American women.

Any woman is eligible to membership who is lineally descended from an ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence during the War of the Revolution, either as a military or naval officer, a soldier or sailor, or civilian. It is most earnestly requested that those women eligible for membership will send their names to Miss Eugenia Washington, Registrar, 813 Thirteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

As will be seen by the above article, lineal descent was essential to eligibility in the Society.

On October 11, 1890, the contemplated meeting for the organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Strathmore Arms, Washington, D. C., the ladies already named, and who had been in an organized and working condition since August 9, 1890, most generously consenting that the meeting should be called by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling. The Constitution, which had been considered and revised at the meeting of August ninth, and subsequently further revised by Mrs. Walworth and Miss Desha, was presented and accepted, subject to further revision, and, in the words of another, "The whole machinery of organization was ready to be launched on the remarkable anniversary of October 11, 1890," which dates the official birth of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Lineal descent, as set forth in Constitution and application blanks, was essential to membership. Its eligibility clause read thus: "Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from an ancestor who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence, as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, provided the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society." The interpolation allowing collateral representation through the mother of a patriot was suggested in the Executive Committee after the meeting of October 11, 1890, where the Constitution had been approved, subject to revision. The Constitution was again submitted to the Society early in November; was read and voted upon, section by section, still without the clause "mother of such a patriot." When

the meeting had closed, and many members had left, some one interested in this clause called the remaining members to order, and moved a reconsideration of the eligibility clause, and then moved an insertion of the clause, "mother of such a patriot."*

For purpose of convenience, the Society divides itself into Chapters, with officers elected by the Chapters, enacting by-laws for self-government—the only exaction being that they should not conflict with those of the National Constitution—the by-laws bearing the same relation to the National Constitution that our State Constitution bears to our National.

The National Board of Management consists of the National Officers and State Regents, all of whom represent their various constituencies and are bound by every tie of honor and loyalty faithfully to represent and enact the will and wish of the people. Through this method of government, all questions affecting the Society go back through these representatives to the people. Thus, in all questions relating to the Society, it is not what is the opinion or wish of Chapter Regent, or delegate, or State Regent, or Vice-President-General from a State in an individual capacity, but what is the opinion and wish of the people whom they represent.

All constitutions but approximate toward a standard of perfection, as tested in the light of their adaptation to practical use. It was not long after the adoption of the interpolation, "mother such of a patriot," in the eligibility clause of the National Constitution that discords, both positive and negative, began to arise—positive by persons claiming admission to the Society through the mother of a patriot, with not one drop of that patriot's blood flowing in their veins; and negative by whole families declining to enter a Society which offered equal honor to those who could make no proof of their own loyal blood, with those whose claim to eligibility rested upon proven loyal service in blood transmitted from parent to child through the intervening generations. These barriers to the progress of the Society were at first most keenly recognized in the States

* These facts were not stated in full in the article, "The Origin of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution" (in the AMERICAN MONTHLY, Vol. III, No. 1), and some misapprehension has existed; hence this change by the Editor in this paragraph.

of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in the following December, 1891, a resolution was offered in the National Board to exclude the collateral clause, which at that time was voted down. For the ten months following, the Society was working under the incubus of the collateral clause, with all its unjust and hurtful possibilities, when, at a meeting of the National Board of Management, held October 6, 1892, the State Regent of Pennsylvania gave notice in accordance with Article IX of the Constitution, that at the meeting of the Board in November of the same year she would offer the following amendment to the National Constitution for the consideration of the Board : "Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence, from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor, or a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, provided that the applicant be acceptable to the Society." On November 16, 1892, pursuant to call, the Board met. There were present twenty members. The amendment was read and signed in a representative capacity by the Regents of six States—Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, California, North Carolina, and Kentucky. In the absence of five of the Regents representing the above States, the vote stood fifteen to four against the amendment, Mrs. Walworth and Miss Eugenia Washington, two of the three original founders of the Society voting in its favor. The next month, December, 1892, in view of the strongly growing sentiment prevailing in favor of the amendment, the National Board issued a circular letter, addressed to State and Chapter Regents and delegates to the Continental Congress. In it they offered for consideration an amendment to the eligibility clause of the National Constitution, which was practically the same as that of the Regent of the State of Pennsylvania, but that it still allowed eligibility through the mother of a patriot by right of the service of a patriot, not one drop of whose blood flowed in the veins of the applicant. In view of this circular letter, which asked for no hasty action, the Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution passed a resolution delaying any expres-

sion of sentiment on the subject to a future date, and directed that it should be read in the Congress of 1893.

At the Congress of 1893, the amendment offered by the National Board, with the one presented by the State Regent of Pennsylvania and indorsed by the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, California, New Jersey, Kentucky, and North Carolina, were presented to the Congress, and a vote was taken as to which amendment should be supported for final action in the Congress of 1894. The vote resulted in sustaining the proposed amendment offered by the States, which represented the voice of the people—fifty-eight for the amendment, or lineal descent; eighteen against the amendment, or for collateral representation.

Further than this, on April 1 the National Board, by resolution, called a special meeting for April 12 to take action on the proposed amendment to the National Constitution. It was moved that the amendment be recommended to the Congress of 1894, and the vote was fifteen to four in favor of the lineal amendment.

In the affirmative were—

Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Shippen, State Regent of New Jersey.

Mrs. Wilbour, Vice-President-General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Tittmann, Vice-President-General of the National Society, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Greer, Vice-President-General of the National Society, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Brackett, Vice-President-General of the National Society, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Heth, Vice-President-General of the National Society, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Smith, Registrar-General of the National Society.

Mrs. Johnston, Registrar-General of the National Society.

Mrs. Lockwood, Surgeon-General of the National Society.

Mrs. Blount, Historian-General of the National Society.

Mrs. Walworth, Vice-President-General of the National Society, New York.

Mrs. Dickins, Treasurer-General of the National Society.

Miss Dorsey, Vice-President-General of the National Society, District of Columbia.

Miss Eugenia Washington, Recording Secretary-General of the National Society, District of Columbia.

In the negative—

Mrs. A. Leo Knott, State Regent of Maryland.

Mrs. O. H. Alexander, Regent of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Barclay, Vice-President-General of the National Society.

Mrs. Boynton, Vice-President-General of the National Society in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Thus the vote of the Congress of 1893, confirmed by that of the National Board, representing the voice of the people from all parts of the Union, has sustained an amendment whereby the expression, "mother of a patriot," is eliminated from the clause, and eligibility is brought back to where it first started, and to where many of its original founders have earnestly sought to bring it—lineal descent from an ancestor, whether man or woman, who helped to achieve American Independence—and the vote in the coming Congress of 1894 is for or against the amendment, as recommended by the Congress of 1893 and the National Board.

The question before us for consideration is the new amendment to the eligibility clause of the National Constitution, as recommended by the Congress of 1893 and the National Board in special session on the twelfth of the following April.

The present eligibility clause reads thus :

ARTICLE III.

ELIGIBILITY AND ADMISSION.

SECTION 1. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from an ancestor who, with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, or from the mother of such a patriot; provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society.

The interpolation, "mother of such a patriot," was the thought of a young lady, a daughter of Mr. McDowell, and suggested to Miss Desha, one of the three original founders of the Society, by Mr. McDowell. Miss Desha presented it as a suggestion to the Executive Board, and it was finally adopted, as before stated. The object was a noble one, and one for

which both parties or elements in the Society are striving to-day to further honor the women of 1776.

But following the dictates of the heart rather than of the head, they saw only the uses of the expression and not its abuses. They made the fatal error of not stipulating that the mother should be of even proven loyalty ; but if she were the mother of a patriot, one could ascend to her and descend from her through a patriot, when not a drop of that patriot blood would be coursing in the veins of the applicant. In this case no honor was done to the mother, and an untruth was recorded of the applicant, for in no sense was she descended from an ancestor who helped to achieve American Independence ; or, in other words, it was found that through the expression, "mother of such a patriot," a person without proof of loyalty in her own blood could enter the Society because the mother of her ancestor was the mother of a patriot, who was not and could not be her ancestor. The mother might have died years before the war, she might have been a Tory ; in the absence of proof we know not, and we have no right to assume either her Toryism or her patriotism in a Society where eligibility rests upon proof of loyal service.

On the contrary, the new amendment restricts eligibility to loyal sources ; it simply says we must descend from parent to child, and must prove that the blood which flowed in the Revolutionary hero, whether man or woman, is still coursing in us ; and that this bone and sinew and nerve and muscle are but the outcome of our Revolutionary hero ; that this legacy of blood is ours by direct inheritance, and we cannot share it with another. Thus we are made in fact what we are in name—true Daughters of the American Revolution.

The present eligibility clause honors the mother simply because she is the mother of a patriot ; the new amendment honors her for what she was in and of herself, and not as another has expressed it, "because she shines in the reflected lustre of a kinsman who was a hero." There is much recorded proof of the services of women. The husband of Mrs. A. Howard Clarke is Secretary-General of the Sons of the American Revolution and Assistant Secretary and Curator of the American Historical Association. Mrs. Clarke is Correspond-

ing Secretary of our Society. Through her marriage, she has become familiar with historical subjects and with prominent historians. She also has had at her disposal State documents, muster and pension rolls, and other Revolutionary data. Mrs. Clarke states the Congressional Library furnishes volumes upon the subject of women's Revolutionary service, aside from Mrs. Ellet's works and the letters of Abigail Adams. Mrs. Ellet recognizes the service of 167 women. One of the principal objects of our Society is the encouragement of historical research, and the new amendment is a constant stimulus in this direction. During this discussion many persons who had entered the Society through the mother of a patriot have searched the archives more fully, and have obtained not only a knowledge of lineal Revolutionary service, but a knowledge before unknown of their own descent.

The question of lineal *versus* collateral descent was not the original or animating question in this discussion. It was an outgrowth of another, and arose from a consideration of excluding the expression, "mother of same," from the Constitution, in order to exclude the entrance of Tory blood. It was found that application was made through collateral lines, not for the purpose of representing service that could not otherwise be represented, but sometimes to trace to service of more renown; sometimes because proof of loyal lineal blood had not been obtained. This, in the first case, contributed to snobbishness, and in the other defeated one of the most important objects of the Society, historical research.

In order thoroughly to understand this subject, it is necessary to make a careful distinction between lineal eligibility and collateral representation. For instance, we have in the Wiltwyck Chapter a member who claims eligibility through her great-great-grandfather, who was a private; his only brother was a commissioned officer and one of the original founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. He left no descendants. She claimed eligibility through her own ancestor, and collaterally represented the service of the great-great-uncle—lineal eligibility, collateral representation. Now, we will suppose that she knew of the service of the uncle, but could obtain no record of service of her own ancestor; *not*

knowing it would not be right to assume he was a patriot. We have no right to assume anything, when our Constitution makes eligibility rest upon proof of service ; but, as the eligibility clause now stands, she could have ignored the lack of proof on the part of her own ancestor, taken one step farther back to the mother, with no required proof of the mother's loyalty, and claim admission through the fact of that mother being the mother of the great-great-uncle, from whom applicant was not descended. Would she be a descendant of one who had helped to achieve American Independence ? Her own ancestor might have been a Tory, the mother might have been a Tory ; in absence of proof of loyalty, we know not. Instead of representing loyal blood, she might be representing the blood of a Tory brother, fighting against country and kin.

The present eligibility clause allows an infusion of Tory blood, because, through its collateral clause, it requires no proof of loyalty in lineal lines. There is absolutely no restrictive clause. The expression, "provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society," applies to the applicant as to character, and character alone. The writer has taken infinite pains to ascertain its true interpretation, and is assured that the National Registrars *do not* regard the expression in the least. The application blanks require applicants to say what they are, and prove it. The mission of the Registrars is to substantiate proof or refute statement, and that alone.

As is well understood, Tory blood may enter lineal as well as collateral lines, but the new amendment makes eligibility spring from loyal sources, while the present clause allows entrance through the mother, without proof of even loyalty on her part or that of the lineal ancestor.

The analogy of property laws has been used as an argument against the amendment. A moment's careful thought will show the fallacy of this reasoning. We have no property laws that will force a division of inheritance while lineal lines exist. Property passes by law from parent to child. When lineal lines become extinct, it passes to collateral branches. Why should others be allowed to claim a share in your inheritance of patriot blood, when they can find no proof of that service in their own ? The analogy of property applies only

in a restricted sense, where lineal lines have become extinct, and may be provided for by national legislation far better than has yet been proposed, where, through the expression, "mother of a patriot," it can be abused to indefinite extent.

It has been claimed by the collateral element in this discussion that it was unfortunate, when the machinery of the Society was moving on so prosperously, agitators, as it were, should step in and occasion this unrest. If this statement were correct, as starting from right premises, the criticism would be worthy of consideration. But the premises are not true. It was the interpolation, "mother of such a patriot," when practically applied, that broke the harmony and made the discord, and the State Regents, as faithful officers and watchful guardians over the prosperity of the Society in their own States, could pursue no other course than an effort to expunge from the National Constitution what they conceived to be prejudicial to the best interests of the Society. They pursued the course prescribed by the Constitution, obtained the hearing of the Chapters, and the voice of the people has rung out with a not uncertain sound.

It has been stated that, if we exclude the collateral clause, the Society will finally become extinct for want of material. The following newspaper clipping was sent the writer by a National officer :

"The Marsh Family Association, of this country, is composed of descendants of seven of that name, who emigrated to America between 1633 and 1675, all coming from England and settling in Massachusetts and Connecticut. It is believed that their descendants to-day number 200,000. The relationship between three or four of the seven has been established, but the connection of the others cannot be determined, though it is thought that all were related. The association was started in 1884, and its organizers have been enthusiastic in forming family trees of the different ancestors, with successful results in three cases."

Prof. H. A. White, of the University of Georgia, in an address before the Athens Chapter, of Georgia, makes the following statement :

"There is one feature of ancestral pride which sometimes excites suspicion that it may not be safely nourished in these Democratic climes—the suspicion that it tends to the creation of an aristocracy of birth. Aside from the general considerations which I have previously set forth, I think it may be shown from the inexorable logic of nature's mathematics that such suspicion is unfounded; that pride of lineage in the abstract is more democratic than even the assumed equality of man. An elementary foray into the domains of my colleagues of the departments of mathematics and biology will disclose that every man and woman now living has, or had, two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, sixteen great-great-grandparents, and so on in an increasing ratio as we go backward in the generations. It is now about six generations since Revolutionary days, and a simple calculation will show that every living citizen of the American Republic had sixty-four progenitors in direct ascent living somewhere on the surface of the globe at that time. Let us assume that they were all within the pale of civilization, and surely the chances are very fair that some one of the sixty-four were engaged or connected, directly or indirectly, with that very important phase of current events in such manner as would meet the requirements for admission of their descendants into the honorable Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.

"Or, to put the matter in another way. Statistics have shown that the average number of descendants from a family pair is five. Thus, in the first generation, there are five children; in the second, twenty-five grandchildren; in the third, 125 great-grandchildren; and in the sixth generation, 15,625 great-great-great-great-grandchildren. The number of patriots engaged, regularly and irregularly, in the military and civil service of the revolting Colonies was probably not less than 300,000, and the consequent number of possible descendants from Revolutionary sires now living is 4,687,500,000, and every mother's son of these, of the female sex, may claim admission into your Society. Even making allowance (as we say in the catalogue) for names counted twice, and for the "personal equation" which affects the statistics of heredity, surely, if from such a democratic mob as these figures disclose

your Society should wish to mould an aristocracy, it would not be founded upon the accident of birth alone."

It is evident the tendency of the new amendment is not toward exclusiveness, and no possible analogy exists between it and the Society of the Cincinnati, as can well be shown.

It includes whatever springs from loyal blood, whether one starts from a male or female ancestor. In excluding the expression, "mother of such a patriot," it does not exclude the mother if she be loyal; it only excludes the expression, so capable of large abuse.

The present eligibility clause dishonors, rather than honors, the women of 1776. By mentioning the mother simply because she was the mother of a patriot, without exacting even her proven loyalty, she stands on the same plane with another mother who has shone through all these succeeding years in the light of her loyal deeds. Without proof of loyalty, the mother may have been loyal, or she may have driven her son with curses from his home. If the latter, to honor her simply because she was the mother of a patriot is an insult, not only to the son, but to every loyal woman of 1776. The new amendment honors her for herself, and eligibility is claimed through her own proven loyalty.

The object of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is both aggressive and retrospective—aggressive as viewed in the light of the present, and retrospective as memorializing an event in our nation's history—and it is just as incumbent upon its members to keep pure its sources of birth as it is to throw wide open its arms for concerted aggressive work. Let us be sure, when applicants claim to be descended from those men and women who helped to achieve American Independence, it is not the blood of another's ancestor, but their own, through whom eligibility is claimed.

The new amendment, when practically applied, is just as true and capable of demonstration as a mathematical problem. There are rare, isolated cases for collateral representation that may appeal to sympathy, but if this service is not recorded in our Society, it is found in national archives. If the interpolation, "mother of such a patriot," with its dangerous and life-sapping abuses, can be excluded by the adoption of the new amend-

ment, the Society has struck solid rock beds upon which to base future legislation, under proper restrictions that may apply to such cases.

It has been said we must not lose one drop of loyal blood. Better, far better, to lose some occasional drops of loyal blood than to infuse into our Society a life-destroying force or element. Better allow the surgeon's knife to make an incision whereby some blood is shed than to allow the entrance of a poison which devitalizes the sources from whence flow the life-giving streams.

In the generation of our great-grandparents, we have eight lineal lines of descent—four from men and four from women. In the generation of our great-great-grandparents, we have sixteen lineal lines of descent—eight from women and eight from men. As was stated in the Congress of 1893, if we cannot, in all these lines of our own blood, find proof of loyal service, is it right to avail ourselves of blood not our own, through which to claim eligibility and declare ourselves descendants of those who helped to achieve American Independence? Can what is not true be right?

Suppose a case: A mother had five sons; one was a soldier of the Revolution, the other four were Tories. The mother was a Tory; the lineal ancestor of applicant was a Tory. There is nothing in the present eligibility clause of the National Constitution to prevent the descendants of the four Tory brothers claiming access to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution through the "mother of such a patriot," and the descendants of the four Tory sons who fought against the one Patriot brother standing side by side in our Society with the descendants of that Patriot brother.

Ladies of the Wiltwyck Chapter, look carefully at this subject before you decide. The unity, if not the very existence, of the Society depends upon lineal descent. The new amendment asks for no disposal of Tory blood; it makes the reasonable requirement of proven patriot blood in the ancestor from whom descent, and therefore eligibility, is claimed. The Society started lineally; it swerved with honesty of purpose. The change which was to strengthen has weakened its fabric. None have realized this more than many of its original founders;

and, feeling the mistake, have worked most strenuously to bring the Society back to its original position.

The Congress has declared for it by a vote of fifty-eight to eighteen ; the National Board has recommended it to the Congress of 1894 by a vote of more than three to one, and we trust that the recorded vote of the Wiltwyck Chapter will be one to swell the grand majority that makes eligibility to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution consist in proven lineal descent from an ancestor, whether man or woman, who helped to achieve American Independence.

ACTION OF VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA ON THE CIRCULAR OF MRS. H. M. BOYNTON.

The State Regents of Virginia and Georgia present to the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution the following resolution sent to them by their Chapter Regents :

They also send to the Board a report of a joint committee appointed by them from their Chapter Regents, and the delegates to the Continental Congress of 1893, to examine the circular to which this resolution refers.

To the State Regents of Virginia and Georgia :

The subjoined circular and letter accompanying it having been received by the Chapter Regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Virginia and Georgia, it has been resolved by them to ask their State Regents, members of the Board of Management, to submit to the Board at its next meeting the following resolution :

Whereas this circular and letter come to us under cover of the " National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia," and are signed by a National Officer, whose use of the official " we " seems to imply that they were sent out officially by the Board, we find ourselves in the dilemma of not knowing the proper course of action to pursue. The National Board of Management, by their official votes in the Congress of '93, and by their subsequent action in approving of the amendments offered by

the Regent of Pennsylvania, and by their resolution to send out said amendments to the Chapters thirty days before the Congress of '94, have placed themselves on record in favor of strict lineal descent.—(*In AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for June, '93, page 682.*)

Therefore we are forced to the conclusion that this letter and circular have been issued unofficially and contain the individual opinions of a number of the Board which are at variance with the wishes of the Board. In consideration of these facts, we are unwilling to offer the Board the grave discourtesy of bringing the letter and circular before our Chapters until we have laid the matter before them. We therefore request our State Regents to apply to the National Board of Management for instructions in this matter.

MRS. JAMES H. DOOLEY,

Regent of Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond, Virginia.

MRS. ALEXANDER F. ROBERTSON,

Regent of Beverley Manor Chapter, Staunton, Virginia.

MRS. MARY STUART SMITH,

Regent of Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville, Virginia.

MRS. MICHEL A. NEVIN,

Regent of Xavier Chapter, Rome, Georgia.

MRS. CHARLES N. PHINIZY,

Regent of Augusta Chapter, Augusta, Georgia.

E. ANDREW HILL,

Regent of Pulaski Chapter, Griffin, Georgia.

CIRCULAR OF MRS. H. M. BOYNTON.

NATIONAL SOCIETY .

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Congress of 1894 having instructed the Board of Management to recommend to the Congress of 1894 the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution by which all collateral descendants of patriots shall be shut out from the Society, an impression prevails in many of the Chapters that the question

is already settled. As the Chapters elect the delegates and the delegates and Regents cast the votes that decide all questions, it is evident that until such votes are cast in February, 1894, the matter is pending. Before any votes are given, it is also evident that a full understanding of both sides is necessary to a just and intelligent decision. We have, therefore, invited assistance from both sides and give herewith the result.

Those in favor of shutting out all collateral descendants of patriots offer the following eight reasons for the amendment :

1st. The precedent set by other similar societies. The reply to this is that other societies were formed to honor the men of the Revolution whose services were, in the nature of the case, active and therefore capable of proof. Our Society was formed in honor of Revolutionary women whose services, as a rule, were not active, but of a kind not having recorded proof. Therefore, there is no precedent for us to follow.

2d. The danger that Tory blood may enter through collateral lines. The reply to this is that Tory blood enters more easily through lineals (by the maternal side) than it can through collaterals ; for we cannot shut out one who has a patriot grandfather, even though the grandmother was a Tory. We have members who are lineal descendants of active patriots who had Tory grandmothers and great-grandmothers. But the collateral descendants of a patriot are denied admission, not only when there is record of Toryism, but even when presumptive proof is against loyalty.

3d. The inappropriateness of calling ourselves " Daughters," unless we are such literally. The reply to this is that we are rightfully Daughters of the Revolution if we are descended from a patriotic American house having at least one active patriot among the children, and free from record of Toryism, with all presumptive proof in favor of loyalty to America, whether our own ancestor fought, or was too young to fight, or was a woman who could not fight.

4th. The Constitution as it now is rejects all female ascendants except mothers of patriots. The reply to this is that we

actually have members who are descendants of active women patriots, and the clause itself covers all others who are properly eligible.

5th. If collaterals are admitted, they will eventually outnumber the lineals and control the Society. The reply to this is that, as our collateral members are in the proportion of forty to twenty-seven hundred, there seems to be no possibility of their outnumbering the lineals. Or, admitting that there might be some day such a result, if only the great objects of the Society are accomplished, namely—fostering of patriotism, loyalty to American ideas and institutions, and unison of all American women of Revolutionary descent to preserve these—is there any propriety or dignity in struggling among ourselves for preëminence?

6th. If we admit collaterals, we shall be ridiculed by patriotic societies which do not admit them. The reply to this is that we who wish to represent worthily the women of the Revolution ought to stand on heights where ridicule, "that last weapon of a losing cause," cannot reach us.

7th. If lineals must prove loyalty, why admit collaterals on presumption? The reply to this is that lineals are proved loyal, unless recorded as Tories, by their very descent from patriots. No other proof is required. Collaterals being shut off from such proof because their lineal ancestor did not fight, the only ground left on which the claim of young brothers and sisters of active patriots can be allowed is the active service of one of their number—all absence of Tory proof—and all presumptive proof of loyalty.

8th. Why require proof of paternal service and not of maternal? The reply to this is that proof of paternal service is required because it is unavoidably capable of recorded proof. Maternal service is generally, in the nature of the case, incapable of recorded proof. Patriotism is not assumed without ground for it. There must be absence of any Tory record, active service from at least one member of a house, and all presumptive proof of loyalty in the remaining members.

In addition to the foregoing replies to objections, the following direct propositions are submitted: So-called collaterals are

the lineal descendants of loyal families—of young sons, oftener of the sisters—the women we desire to honor. Take the following cases—not imaginary ones : Four sons killed in battle, dying childless, one daughter of the house. Shall we shut our doors on her children ? Two sons, the only children of aged parents, both eager to serve their country, but only one can be spared. Lots are drawn to determine which must remain at home. Shall we shut out the children of the one who was forced to remain, while the fire of patriotism consumed his heart ?

Bring the question to its lowest level—that of money. The law recognizes collateral claim to property where there are no lineal heirs ; and since this right is everywhere allowed when it does not interfere with lineal rights, and as it cannot in any way injure or touch or change such rights in our organization, why wait until the extinction of a line by death, as the Sons of the Revolution do, before giving opportunity to collateral loyal descendants to aid us in the noble work to which the Society is called ?

The objection that it is not worth while to allow a claim which benefits only forty persons out of twenty-seven hundred is not valid. If we refuse the just claim of only one applicant we throw our entire moral force on the side of injustice.

In the writings of Washington, vol. IX, pages 217-256, he says, regarding the Society of the Cincinnati, that while he believed it to be formed with pure motives and objects, he should decline the offered presidency, since the country generally feared it was an effort for hereditary aristocracy, and he would not even appear to approve an idea so contrary to American principles. If we contract our eligibility clause, we render ourselves liable to the same criticism which carried such weight with George Washington that he declined the presidency of that society, although it was composed of his own personal friends.

HELEN M. BOYNTON.

MRS. BOYNTON'S LETTER TO MRS. DOOLEY.

NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEST FALMOUTH, MASS., *September 1, 1893.*

MRS. JAMES H. DOOLEY.

Dear Madam : At our next Congress, in February, the question of collateral membership will be decided. Whatever the vote may be, we do not want it to represent prejudice or preconceived ideas, or one-sided information, but the intelligent conviction that follows free discussion and is scarcely possible without it. We therefore send to the Regents the enclosed paper, which aims to give both sides as concisely as possible, with the request that it be presented to the Chapters at their first autumn meeting. We ask your own careful attention to the points therein stated.

Very truly yours,

HELEN M. BOYNTON,
Vice-President in Charge of Organization.

REPORT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE

Appointed by the State Regents of Virginia and Georgia to note the errors in a circular sent out to Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Helen M. Boynton.

The circular states that the Congress of 1893 has "instructed the Board of Management to recommend to the Congress of 1894 the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, by which all collateral descendants of patriots shall be shut out from the Society." This is incorrect. The resolution of Mrs. McLean, adopted by the Congress (see *American Monthly* for July, page 103), was to eliminate from the Constitution the phrase "mother of a patriot." It shuts out no "descendants of patriots," but the *relatives* of patriots are shut out, and properly so, from the "*Daughters of the American Revolution.*"

If, as Thomas Jefferson says, "the will of the majority is law, and ought to be law," this question was settled by the vote in Congress.

The circular sets forth that "a full understanding of both sides is necessary to a just and intelligent decision," and then undertakes to give such an "understanding." No one can read it without seeing that it is an artful attempt to defeat the lineals by a most partisan plea in favor of the collaterals. The Vice President, who signs this circular, and who has used her official position to further her own views by sending it out under cover of the "National Society Daughters of American Revolution," and, by using the official "we," has accompanied it with a letter under the stamp of the "National Society Daughters of American Revolution," in which she also uses the official "we," and she has sent these out at a date which prevents the lineals from replying to them in the *Magazine* before "the early autumn meeting," at which she requests them to be read, and at which the delegates, whose votes will decide this question, are to be elected. Such tactics on the part of a national officer in this Society cannot be too severely condemned. The circular states: "We have invited assistance from *both* sides." We deny that assistance in framing this circular was "invited" from the lineals in Virginia or Georgia. It seems peculiarly unfortunate that the lineals who were so "invited" could only state positions without being able to defend them, while the collaterals had prepared a defence of their own positions, and, by a wonderful coincidence, had anticipated the positions (assumed to be) held by the lineals, and were ready with an attack upon them.

There are eight of these positions:

First. "The precedent set by other similar societies." The circular states in reply, "That other societies were formed to honor the men of the Revolution whose services were, in the nature of the case, active, and therefore capable of proof. Our society was formed in honor of revolutionary women whose services were not active, but of a kind not having recorded proof; therefore there is no precedent for us to follow." One of the chief objections to the present eligibility clause on the part of lineals has been that the "Women of the Revolution"

were not honored for their *own* services—applications having to be filed on the services of a *man*, whether the applicant descended from a "patriot" or from "the mother of a patriot." (See American Monthly for December, 1892, page 671, and for January, 1893, pages 105, 115, 120, 128.) The "precedent set by other similar societies" which the lineals desired to follow was that of "lineal descent," which is the same whether the society was formed in the honor of women or of men.

Second. The danger that Tory blood may enter through collateral lines." The circular states in reply, "That Tory blood enters more easily through lineals (by the maternal side) than it can through collaterals." This is incorrect. When Tory blood enters through lineals it is Tory blood mixed with patriot blood; when it enters through collaterals it is unmingled Tory blood. If patriot blood can be proved in an ancestor of a collateral she becomes a lineal. The circular continues: "The collateral descendants of patriots are denied admission, not only when there is record of toryism, but even when presumptive proof is against loyalty." This is also incorrect. The Constitution and the forms for admission furnished by the National Society require simple record of service of a patriot whether his *descendants* or his *relatives* are admitted. The same proof is required of lineals and collaterals. The lineal is a descendant of the patriot. The collateral is a descendant of a brother or sister of the patriot. The ancestor of the collateral may have fought and worked against his patriot brother, and in such a case we are reduced to the absurdity of a Society framed in honor of our patriot ancestors by their descendants, including the descendants of tories, who may have been instrumental in putting to death the loyal relatives whom we claim to honor.

Third. "The inappropriateness of calling ourselves Daughters unless we are such literally." In reply the circular states that "we are rightfully Daughters of the Revolution if we are descended from a patriotic American house, having at least one active patriot among the children, and free from the record of toryism, with all presumptive proof in favor of loyalty to America." This does not apply to our society. Our Constitution requires no descent "from a patriotic American

house." The descendants of the Germans and French who aided us in the Revolution are provided for by our Constitution, which simply says "an ancestor." (See Article III, National Constitution.) Nor does it require any "house" to be "free from the record of toryism." It requires no "proof of loyalty," "presumptive" or otherwise, on the part of any member of the family, but the patriot from whose sister or brother the applicant descends through "the mother of such a patriot."

The possession of *one* patriot does not make a "patriotic American house" any more than the possession of one Tory makes a Tory house.

Our name means something or nothing; if the latter, let us change it at once; if the former, let us guard our approaches and have a Society worthy of the heroes whose blood flows in our veins.*

There seems to be some feeling about eliminating the words, "mother of a patriot," from the eligibility clause of the Constitution.

There need be none at all, because :

1st. If the mother of a patriot were a Tory, she is not entitled to recognition by our Society.

2d. If she were loyal, she need not be designated as the mother of a patriot to insure recognition ; for she herself then becomes the ancestor of recognized loyalty from whom eligibility is derived.

*The remainder of this report will appear in the November Magazine. When it was read to the Board of Management, on October 5, 1893, the following resolution was passed :

Resolved, That the Board of Management direct the Corresponding Secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution to reply to the communication of the Chapter Regents of Virginia and Georgia as follows : "The circular to which their resolution refers was not sent out by the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution ; and if the said circular be presented to the Chapters by the Regents in October, it must be treated as the individual action and containing the individual opinions of Mrs. H. M. Boynton, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and as being at variance with the vote of the majority of the National Board."

The Constitution means something or nothing—something if our declared object is carried out, viz., the commemoration of the men and women who rendered material aid to the cause of Independence; nothing if equal honor is to be shown those who did nothing at all.

Much is said about the injustice of assuming to be Tory those mothers who left no record; but nothing is said of the injustice to the mothers of proven loyalty and to our Society itself of assuming women to be loyal who, like the mother of Edmund Randolph, may have despised the Revolution and rejected its upholders.

Natural anxiety is felt to know the nature of the proof required by the Lineals to establish the loyalty of a woman. Simply the proof required in a law court to establish any testimony offered the said court. Precisely this and nothing more.

ELLA LORAINÉ DORSEY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The following amendment to the "Eligibility" clause in the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is respectfully offered for your consideration by Mary Isabella Forsyth:

1st. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered aid to the cause of Independence as a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor, or a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; provided that the applicant be acceptable to the Society.

2d. Also, a patriot family may be represented through a collateral branch; but *only* by a person whose direct family line is proved to have been in sympathy with the cause of American Independence.

KINGSTON, NEW YORK, *October 2, 1893.*



OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

July 31, 1893.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 4 p. m.,
1505 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Present : Mrs. Heth (presiding), Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Cockrell,
Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Smith, Miss Dorsey and
Miss Washington.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Registrar reported 114 ladies eligible to membership,
the Secretary casting the ballot, and four conditional papers to
await further action before being accepted.

The names of the following ladies were announced by Mrs.
Alexander, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization
pro tem., as newly-appointed Regents : Mrs. Eliza Cabell Fer-
guson, State Regent of Louisiana ; Mrs. Luman Norton,
Chapter Regent, of Bennington, Vermont ; Miss Francis Bis-
sell, Chapter Regent, of Johnsbury, Vermont ; Miss Alice
Quitman Lovell, Chapter Regent, of Natchez, Mississippi.

A letter from Mrs. Cabell (now in Chicago) was received
by Mrs. Alexander and read to the Board, enclosing bills to
the amount of \$15, money expended by her for furniture in
order to make the space in the Woman's Building allotted to
the Daughters of the American Revolution more comfortable
and attractive.

Miss Dorsey moved that the Board authorize the Treasurer-General to reimburse Mrs. Cabell for the amount, \$15, expended by her.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Blount, Historian-General, presented the following amendments to the Constitution, to be voted upon at the next meeting of the Board :

Article IV, Section 2, substitute Continental Congress for " Board of Management," making that part of the section read : " Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents may be elected by the Continental Congress, but all honorary and active officers shall possess the qualifications of members of the Society."

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, through any member of that body, to be voted on at the next Congress, notification being given three months before the meeting of such Congress.

Mrs. Blount also proposed said amendments to the By-Laws.

Addition to Article IV, Section 1 :

At each meeting of the Board of Management, when the President-General is absent, one of the Vice-Presidents-General shall be selected by the Board to preside at that meeting. Accepted.

SECTION 7. No Vice-President-General shall be elected by the Board of Management until after at least three meetings of the new Board elected by each Continental Congress have been held. The name of a candidate for Vice-President-General must be presented in writing to the Board, together with the qualifications that would make her a desirable member, and shall be balloted for at the following meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

August 28, 1893.

Pursuant to call, the Board met at 4 P. M., 1505, Pennsylvania Avenue.

Present : Mrs. Heth (presiding), Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Washington.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The business of the meeting was to consider a change in the location of the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

After some discussion relative to prices and the advantages offered in rooms in different buildings and locations, Mrs. Lockwood moved that the rooms in the Kellogg Building, 1416 F Street, be accepted.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Alexander moved that Miss Washington be authorized by the Board to sign the lease for the office rooms.

Motion carried.

Miss Washington then made the motion that Mrs. Alexander, assisted by Mrs. Smith, attend to the moving of the records and furniture to the new quarters of the Board of Management, and also that Mrs. Alexander be authorized by the Board to attend to having the lease drawn up.

Motion carried.

The Registrars reported fifty-four names as eligible for election, the Secretary-General casting the ballot.

Mrs. Alexander, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization *pro tem.*, presented to the Board for election the names of the following ladies appointed by the State Regents for Regents of Chapters : Mrs. Amanda T. Newcomb, Montpelier, Vermont ; Mrs. Francis J. Ormsbee, Brandon, Vermont ; Mrs. Malinda M. Hooper, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Nominated by Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization *pro tem.* : Mrs. Eva Heart Goff, State Regent, of West Virginia.

The Board then adjourned.

REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES FOR OCTOBER.

October 7, 1780.—Battle of King's Mountain. The British General Ferguson totally defeated by the mountaineers of the Carolinas. Not one of the enemy escaped. Two hundred and forty were killed, two hundred wounded and over seven hundred taken prisoners.

October 9, 1779.—Battle of Savannah. Count d'Estaing and General Lincoln repulsed. Death of Count Pulaski.

October 17, 1777.—Surrender of General Burgoyne. One of the many ballads on Burgoyne is a burlesque of a pompous proclamation he issued on July 4, 1777. It is attributed to Francis Hopkinson.

October 19, 1781.—Surrender of Lord Cornwallis. It was just four years and two days after the surrender of Burgoyne that the great event occurred, which a contemporary ballad commemorates as "Cornwallis Burgoyned." Another ballad called "The Dance" appeared soon after the surrender, and was lustily sung to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

October 25, 1774.—The Edenton Tea-Party. At the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth King, at Edenton, North Carolina, on October 25, 1774, fifty-one patriotic ladies met and passed resolutions commending the action of the Provincial Congress. They also declared that they would not conform "to that Pernicious Custom of Drinking Tea, or that the aforesaid Ladys would not promote ye wear of any manufacture from England until ye tax was repealed." Of the fifty-one ladies who were present and who signed that resolution, it has been possible to find only the names of five: Mrs. Penelope Barker, the president; Mrs. Elizabeth King, the hostess; Mrs. Sarah Valentine, Miss Isabella Johnston, Mrs. Mary Hoskins. Miss Johnston was the sister of Governor Johnston, and the *fiancée* of Joseph Hewes, the North Carolina signer of the Declaration of Independence. She died just before her marriage was consummated, and Hewes, who was a man of great wealth and refinement, soon followed her broken-hearted to the grave.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

RESPECT THE FLAG.

The *Examiner*, of San Francisco, prints the following :

Patriotism is not, as a rule, made a display virtue in America, but it is, nevertheless, very deeply felt by those who say the least about it. There has been a great stirring up of the latent love of country and of the ever ready State pride of Californians in the past week, over the report which came from Chicago that some one in authority at the California Building there had used the national flag for a stair carpet when the West Point cadets were entertained at a reception given at the California Building, in the name of the California Commission.

The local Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, after verifying the report, took action upon it at its first local regular meeting after the facts were published, and passed a resolution of censure, which will be sent to all the commissioners to the Fair from California, in the hope that the names, hitherto withheld, of those who made a foot-mat of the American flag may be made public. The meeting took place at the residence of Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, Mrs. William Alvord, the Regent of Sequoia Chapter, presiding, and the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, on the 21st of August, 1893, at a reception given to West Point cadets in the California Building, at the World's Fair in Chicago, the flag of our country was used to carpet a stairway, and was left for hours, in spite of protest and warning, where the feet of hundreds of guests must tread upon it ; and

Whereas the purpose of our Society is not only "to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence," but to foster in every way possible to us loyalty to the principles for which our Revolutionary forefathers fought, and love for the country and the flag which they won for us : It is therefore

Resolved, That we, officers and members of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, feeling the strongest indignation at this desecration of the flag we love and honor above any other human emblem, and feeling sure that all lessons in patriotism taught in our schools and homes will lose much of their force if those directly responsible for this insult to the Stars and Stripes are allowed to remain anonymous and go unpunished, do earnestly urge the Commissioners from California to the World's Columbian Exposition to make such investigation and publication of the facts as shall fix the shame of the act upon the guilty and relieve the State of California and her loyal representatives from an unmerited reproach.

Also the following :

TRAMPLED UPON "OLD GLORY"—THOUGHTLESS WOMEN
INSULT THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, August 24, 1893.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR: As you have tried to tell some truths about the California display at the World's Fair, I, as well as the rest of the exhibitors, think it only in justice to our State to say that there is not a more loyal one in the Union, nor one which tries to teach her children more love of flag or country. Yet in the California Building on the evening of the twenty-first of August, when the State ladies of the building asked the cadets of West Point to a reception at the California Building, the cadets found our forty-foot flag laid on the stairs for the feet of all nations to tread on. As Mrs. Cummings, a native Daughter, saw it, she gathered it in her arms and carried it away, when it was again ordered down by one of the women in authority, and the manager, who is not a Californian, put it down against the protest of Mrs. Cummings. I suppress both names, as I do not wish to forever blast both in California, but the names are at the services of the commissioners, and we, as loyal people, ask their removal. Two of the cadets came and saw the flag, and as they must walk on it if they went up, one said to the other: "We are taught by this Government to keep the flag afloat, not under foot." And to the honor of both, they left the building.

* * * * *

"The Man Without a Country" was an imaginary sketch. Mr. Hale wrote a wonderful story about a man who, in a moment of great trial, spoke disrespectfully of the flag under which he served, and the awful punishment that he bore for years for his offense.

What would Mr. Hale have written of a woman who deliberately took the flag of her country and threw it down for the feet of every passerby to trample?

The West Point cadets refused to go up those stairs.

An army officer was asked if the cadets were obeying any army regulation in their refusal.

"Army regulation!" cried the officer; "I should think not. There are some things which need no laws and regulations. There is nothing in the military law against an officer and a gentleman's right to throttle his mother or to stamp upon his children. The West Pointers who went away from that reception did what any soldier would do and be right in doing. No army man could countenance such an outrage; no private citizen should countenance it either, and the people who perpetrated it ought to be drummed out of camp. Ladies, eh?"

"Well, that alters it a little. Perhaps they didn't know any better; but where were their husbands, or their brothers, or some one who had interest enough in them to keep them from making themselves ridiculous? Ridiculous? No, there's another word needed there; but as the offenders are women, perhaps I'd better not say it. Nothing but sentiment? Of course, it's sentiment. So is everything that makes life worth living. It's sentiment that makes brave men, and there never was a hero since the world began who was not a hero for the sake of the sentiment for which he risked his life."

"In the face of recent events," as political speakers say, it would not be a bad idea if some of these practical ladies learned a little sentiment to mitigate their extremely utilitarian views of life.—*Annie Laurie.*

WINTER WORK OF NATIONAL OFFICERS AND STATE REGENTS.

Last month we had a brief article on winter work of Chapters, introductory only to what might be said on this subject. The National and State Officers also begin with the first autumn days to consider the special duties of the coming months. In furtherance of these duties, a number of State Regents and Vice-Presidents left their distant homes this month to meet in Washington and attend the first meeting of the Board of Management after the summer rest, and to confer with each other on the general interests of the Society. For this purpose an informal conference was held previous to the Board meeting, especially to "consider the measures necessary to consummate the desire of a majority of the Society to establish lineal descent." We have a well established precedent for such conferences, which lead to harmonious official action and facilitate business. It was advised to have the eligibility amendment of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, which has been approved by the Congress and the Board, sent out at an early day in compliance with the technicalities required by the Constitution, and to accompany it with a brief circular. The authority of officers and members to issue circulars was discussed. A clause in the official circular of the Daughters of the American Revolution would appear to decide this matter, but many officers are in favor of a broad interpretation of the Constitution which will allow great freedom for unofficial action. The question resolved itself into the fact of whether any given circular was official or unofficial.

The meeting of the Board of Management was held on the fifth, sixth, and seventh of October. The official record cannot be printed until the minutes are approved at the next meeting; therefore, in reply to many inquiries, we can say briefly and unofficially that the business opened with the election to fill the vacancy in the office of Vice-President-General

in Charge of Organization, caused by expiration of the term of service of Mrs. Boynton, who was elected October 7, 1891, five months after the revision of the Constitution on May 26, 1891, which established the law limiting the term of National Officers to two years. A few officers urged that there was no vacancy, and also that it was better to allow Mrs. Boynton to hold over until the Congress in any event. The Chair ruled the resolution calling for an election out of order; an appeal was made from the decision of the Chair and was sustained by the Board. Mrs. Walworth was elected, receiving fourteen votes; Mrs. Boynton, four votes.

The Registrars presented the papers of about one hundred and seventy-one members who were elected.

The Business Manager of the MAGAZINE made a full report, showing the AMERICAN MONTHLY to be in a most prosperous condition; the report of the Treasurer-General was equally satisfactory and clear.

Amendments to the Constitution, which will transfer much power now held by the Board of Management to the Continental Congress, having been proposed at a previous meeting by Mrs. H. F. Blount, Historian-General, they were unanimously approved on October seventh.

The President-General was authorized to appoint a committee to have charge of the Daughters of the American Revolution's office, and classify and supervise the clerical work, equalizing it among the different branches.

These departments of work may be stated as:

1st. Pertaining to the President-General in the signing of documents, appointment of committees, enforcement of parliamentary law, etc.

2d. The organization department, under the Vice-President in Charge, maintaining official intercourse and harmony of work with the State Regents and Chapters; having lists of Chapters, records of their organization, and their annual reports; lists of members not yet organized; collection and comparison of Chapter by-laws, etc.

3d. Record and correspondence of the Secretaries, which includes much writing, and also the distribution of all blanks, stationary, etc., and for the recording departments, the respon-

sibility of the seal and original official record which makes the history of the Society.

4th. The Treasurer's books, blanks and notifications, with the many financial responsibilities involved. The Auditing Committee have their work in this department.

5th. The Registrars, whose great volumes of registration papers make up the foundation of the Society, and whose work is arduous, responsible and unceasing.

6th. The Historian's work on the year-book and her care of all relics belonging to the Society.

Thus may it be seen that Chapters, State Regents and National Officers can have little idle time if they would have the machinery of their work systematized, so that there will be little friction to distract us from the patriotic principles and ideas that we would maintain and advocate and the practical objects that we have in view.



EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

October is a glorious month for the Revolutionary descendants—we may for the moment forget Valley Forge and Ticonderoga to rejoice in Saratoga and Yorktown. Although we celebrate the burning of Kingston, we dash aside our tears shed for desolated homes to listen for the sound of the Liberty Bell, and find its history celebrated at Allentown. Thus from State to State resound the memories of our heroic period.

We Daughters of the past enjoying the fruition of the present feel that life is rich and full of interest, teeming with duties unfulfilled and pleasures untouched, just as the earth at this season is overflowing with a ripened fruitage and a perfected beauty; our hearts swell with gratitude for the joy of existence and the opportunities opened before us. What a harvest field awaits us! Each woman has but to look about her town or county to find work as a Daughter of the Revolution. In the Congress of February, 1893, it was announced that we numbered about 2,740; now, in seven months, we have increased to more than 3,800. Think, then, how many thousands are still awaiting knowledge of the Daughters and their work to unite with them. Let us tell them what it is; let us revive the past and use it to illuminate the future, to which we point with hope, believing that we are fulfilling the injunction of Washington to promote "institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion.

We regret that interesting reports from the Chicago Chapter and the Chapter of Athens, Georgia, are delayed until next month, and we would urge all Secretaries of Chapters to send full reports of October meetings, written on one side of the paper to facilitate an early issue.

CHAPTER DIRECTORY.

1893.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*President-General,*

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

President Presiding,

Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell.

Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

Vice-Presidents-General,

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mrs. Jas. R. McKee, Indiana. | Mrs. A. S. McGill, |
| Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, | New Jersey. |
| Rhode Island. | Mrs. D. R. Barclay, |
| Mrs. O. H. Tittmann, | District of Columbia. |
| District of Columbia. | Mrs. Harry Heth, |
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| Regent, | Mrs. A. Hoopes, Maple avenue, West Chester. |
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Clinton County Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. L. A. Scott, Lock Haven. |
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Donegal Chapter.

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| Regent, | Miss L. S. Evans, Columbia, Lancaster county. |
| Vice-Regent, | Mrs. S. B. Carpenter, 28 South Queen street, Lancaster. |
| Corresponding Secretary, | Miss E. J. Slaymaker, 162 East King street, Lancaster. |

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| Recording Secretary, | Miss S. R. Slaymaker, Lancaster. |
| Treasurer, | Miss M. J. Wiley, Bainbridge. |
| Registrar, | Mrs. H. M. North, Columbia. |

Liberty Bell Chapter.

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| Regent, | Miss M. F. Mickley, Mickleys, Lehigh county. |
| Corresponding Secretary, | Mrs. T. W. Saeger, 113 South Fourth street, Allentown. |
| Recording Secretary, | Mrs. F. Kohler, 838 Hamilton street, Allentown. |
| Treasurer, | Miss A. G. Saeger, Allentown. |
| Registrar, | Miss A. D. Mickley, Mickleys. |
| Historian, | Miss M. Richards, 394 Union street, Allentown. |

Lycoming County Chapter.

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| Regent, | Miss H. G. Johnson, 901 West Fourth street, Williamsport. |
| Vice-Regent, | Miss M. E. Snyder. |

Montgomery County Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. W. H. Holstein, Bridgeport. |
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Montour County Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. E. N. Lightner, Danville. |
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Perry County Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. J. Wister, Duncannon. |
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Philadelphia Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. E. I. Smith, 1613 Spruce street, Philadelphia. |
| Corresponding Secretary, | Miss S. I. Forbes, 1704 Walnut street. |
| Recording Secretary, | Miss H. Hubbell, 1711 Walnut street. |
| Treasurer, | Mrs. H. Hoopes, 125 North Thirty-third street. |
| Registrar, | Mrs. H. Gilpin, 260 South Fifteenth street. |

Pittsburgh Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. A. H. Childs, |
| | Amberson avenue, Shadyside, Pittsburgh. |
| Corresponding Secretary, | Mrs. R. V. Messler, |
| | Fifth avenue. |
| Recording Secretary, | Mrs. A. Holland, |
| | Morewood avenue. |
| Treasurer, | Miss K. C. McKnight, |
| | Western avenue, Allegheny. |
| Registrar, | Miss J. M. Harding, |
| | 59 Allegheny avenue. |
| Historian, | Miss M. O'H. Darlington, |
| | Guysuta, Allegheny county. |

Shickline Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. C. S. Wolfe, |
| | Lewisburg, Union county. |
| Vice-Regent, | Mrs. L. B. Wolfe, |
| Corresponding Secretary, | Mrs. H. C. Hvatt. |
| Recording Secretary, | Miss Annie Dale. |
| Registrar, | Mrs. W. C. Walls. |
| Treasurer, | Mrs. A. A. Leiser. |

Sunbury Chapter.

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| Regent, | Miss M. Shuman, |
| | Northumberland county. |
| Secretary, | Miss H. Alexander. |
| Treasurer, | Mrs. M. C. Greenough. |
| Registrar, | Mrs. F. Van Alen. |

Venango County Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. S. F. McCalmont, |
| | Franklin. |

Warren County Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. L. W. Cowan, |
| | Warren. |

Washington County Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. H. C. Beatty, |
| | 125 West Wheeling street, Washington. |
| Corresponding Secretary, | Mrs. M. M. Crumrine. |
| Recording Secretary, | Miss F. E. Baird. |
| Treasurer, | Mrs. M. W. Happer. |
| Registrar, | Mrs. L. W. Haslett. |
| Historian, | Miss N. Sherrard. |

Wyoming Valley Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. W. H. McCartney, 120 South River street, Wilkes-Barre. |
| Vice-Regent, | Mrs. S. Woodward, 31 South River street. |
| Recording Secretary, | Miss E. M. Bowman, 58 South street. |
| Corresponding Secretary, | Miss M. C. Tubbs, Kingston, Luzerne county. |
| Treasurer, | Miss S. Sharpe, 25 West River street. |
| Registrar, | Miss M. A. Sharpe, 25 West River street. |
| Historian, | Mrs. C. E. Rice, 147 South Franklin street. |

York County Chapter.

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| Regent, | Miss L. D. Black, York. |
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RHODE ISLAND.

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| State Regent, | Miss A. S. Knight, 366 Broadway, Providence. | | | | | | |
| Honorary Regents, | <table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="3">{</td><td>Mrs. W. R. Talbot,</td></tr> <tr><td>129 Williams street, Providence.</td></tr> <tr><td>Mrs. W. Ames,</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>121 Power street, Providence.</td></tr> </table> | { | Mrs. W. R. Talbot, | 129 Williams street, Providence. | Mrs. W. Ames, | | 121 Power street, Providence. |
| { | Mrs. W. R. Talbot, | | | | | | |
| | 129 Williams street, Providence. | | | | | | |
| | Mrs. W. Ames, | | | | | | |
| | 121 Power street, Providence. | | | | | | |

Bristol Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. M. Williams, Bristol. |
| Secretary, | Miss F. DeWolf. |
| Treasurer, | Miss C. B. May. |
| Registrar, | Miss C. M. Shepard. |

Gaspee Chapter, Providence.

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|--------------------------|--|
| Regent, | Mrs. A. G. Durfee, 122 Hope street. |
| Secretary and Registrar, | Miss A. W. Stockbridge, 257 Benefit street. |
| Treasurer, | Miss J. L. Mauraan, 73 Butler avenue. |

Pawtucket Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. E. M. Thornton, Pawtucket. |
| Secretary, | Mrs. D. C. Sayles. |
| Treasurer, | Miss L. L. Hill. |
| Registrar, | Mrs. A. H. Park. |

Woonsocket Chapter.

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| Regent, | Miss A. Metcalf, Woonsocket. |
| Secretary, | Mrs. L. M. Cook. |
| Treasurer, | Mrs. S. B. C. Ballou. |
| Registrar, | Miss M. C. Larned, Wellesley College. |

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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| State Regent, | Mrs. J. E. Bacon, 125 Sumter street, Columbia. |
| Honorary Regent, | Mrs. J. P. Richardson, Panola. |

Abbeville Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. A. W. Smith, Abbeville. |
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Columbia Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. C. Waring, 81 Laurel street. |
| Secretary, | Mrs. E. Screven. |
| Treasurer, | Mrs. F. Kendall. |
| Historian, | Miss E. S. Elmore. |

Union County Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. E. B. Munro, Union. |
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Lancaster Chapter.

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| Regent, | Miss A. E. Witherspoon, Lancaster. |
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Winnsboro Chapter.

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| Regent, | Miss L. P. McMaster, Winnsboro. |
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TENNESSEE.

State Regent, Mrs. M. S. Mathes,
29 Cynthia Place, Memphis.

Knoxville Chapter.

Regent, Miss M. B. Temple,
Knoxville.

Dolly Madison Chapter No. 2, Memphis.

Regent, Mrs. A. R. Watson,
Memphis.

Nashville Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. H. East,
303, High and Union streets.

TEXAS.

State Regent,

Austin Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. B. Clark,
University, Austin.

Denison Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. G. Patrick,
Denison.

El Paso Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. C. Bridges,
El Paso.

Galveston Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. S. T. Fontaine,
1004, Market and Tenth streets.

VERMONT.

State Regent,

Mrs. J. Burdett,
Arlington.

Honorary Regents,

{ Mrs. M. E. Baxter,
Rutland.
Mrs. A. S. Peck,
Burlington.

Arlington Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. E. D. Stone, East Arlington. |
| Vice-Regent, | Mrs. A. Buck. |
| Secretary, | Mrs. M. L. West. |
| Treasurer, | Miss F. G. West. |
| Registrar, | Miss E. McAuley. |
| Historian, | Miss I. C. Nichols. |

Bennington Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. L. Norton, Bennington. |
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Brandon Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. F. J. Ormsbee, Brandon. |
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Green Mountain Chapter No. 2, Brattleboro.

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| Regent, | Mrs. A. G. Cobb, Brattleboro. |
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Green Mountain Chapter No. 1, Burlington.

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| Regent, | Mrs. B. B. Smalley, Burlington. |
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Montpelier Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. A. T. Newcomb, Montpelier. |
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Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.

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| Regent, | Mrs. S. S. Clements. |
| Secretary, | Mrs. M. J. Francisco. |
| Treasurer, | |
| Registrar, | |
| Historian, | |

St. Johnsbury Chapter.

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| Regent, | Miss F. Bissell. St. Johnsbury. |
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 VIRGINIA.

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| State Regent, | Mrs. W. W. Henry, 415 West Franklin street, Richmond. |
| Honorary Regent, | Mrs. M. H. Drewry, Westover, Charles county. |

Culpeper Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. A. Greene, Culpeper. |
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Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville.

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| Regent, | Mrs. M. E. S. Smith, Charlottesville. |
| Vice-Regent, | Mrs. B. Randolph. |
| Corresponding Secretary, | Mrs. F. A. Massie. |
| Recording Secretary, | Mrs. A. H. Tuttle. |
| Treasurer, | Mrs. W. Ficklin. |
| Registrar, | Mrs. W. Thornton. |
| Historian, | Miss C. Taylor. |

Mount Vernon Chapter, Clifton Station.

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| Regent, | Miss S. R. Hetzel, Clifton Station, Fairfax county. |
| Vice-Regents, | Miss M. L. Lloyd, Alexandria. |
| | Mrs. J. W. B. Moran, Mrs. A. S. Green. |
| Secretary, | Miss R. Powell, 228 South Washington street, Alexandria. |
| Treasurer, | Mrs. S. B. Blackburn, North Washington street, Alexandria. |
| Registrar, | Miss E. S. Washington. |

Lynchburg Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. B. W. Hammer, Lynchburg. |
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Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond.

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| Regent, | Mrs. J. H. Dooley, Richmond. |
| Vice-Regent, | Mrs. L. M. Pleasants. |
| Corresponding Secretary, | Mrs. B. Purcell. |
| Recording Secretary, | Mrs. T. G. Peyton. |
| Treasurer, | Mrs. A. C. Bruce. |
| Registrar, | Mrs. J. Lyons. |
| Assistant Registrar, | Miss M. M. P. Newton. |
| Historian, | Mrs. J. B. Baylor. |

Staunton Chapter.

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| Regent, | Mrs. A. T. Robertson, Staunton. |
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WISCONSIN.

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| State Regent, | Mrs. J. S. Peck, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee. |
| Honorary Regents, | Mrs. M. H. Carpenter, 557 Van Buren street, Milwaukee. |
| | Mrs. E. V. Kimberly, Janesville. |

La Crosse Chapter.

Regent,

Mrs. A. Cameron,
424 South Fourth street.*Madison Chapter.*

Regent,

Miss M. L. Atwood,
204 Monroe avenue.*Milwaukee Chapter.*

Regent,

Mrs. T. W. Yates,
"The Plankinton," Milwaukee.Secretary,
Treasurer,
Registrar,Mrs. H. Townsend.
Mrs. D. J. Whittemore.
Mrs. W. L. Mason.*Oshkosh Chapter.*

Regent,

Mrs. E. P. Sawyer,
Oshkosh.

WASHINGTON.

State Regent,

Tacoma Chapter.

Regent,

Mrs. C. W. Griggs,
401 Tacoma avenue, north.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Regent,

Mrs. E. H. Goff,
Clarksburg.

WYOMING.

State Regent,

Cheyenne Chapter.

Regent,

Mrs. G. W. Baxter,
Cheyenne.

NOTE.—Much labor has been expended in an effort to make this Directory full and accurate; yet there will doubtless be some errors and omissions, which it is hoped readers will assist us in correcting.—EDITOR.

